The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth Avenue.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribed by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75. In Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1876. NO. 75.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1876.

SENATE.

The interest of the public in the opening proceedings of the Senate was not so great as that in the House, though the galleries were well filled before noon. Many Democratic Senators were in their seats before the body was called to order, but the Republican Senators being in caucus did not occupy their seats till a few minutes before twelve. A change in the arrangement of desks to accommodate the new Senators from Colorado and to give Senators who occupied seats under the gallery more desirable ones, was made by placing three desks upon either side of the fourth or last platform. The seats on the Republican side were assigned to Blaine, and Chaffee and Seller, the new Colorado Senators, and on the Democratic side to Price, the new Senator from West Virginia; Jones, of Florida, and Randolph, of New Jersey.

When the Senate was called to order the new members were sworn in, and the two from Colorado drew for their respective terms. Chaffee secured the long term, ending March 4, 1879, and Seller the short term, ending 1877.

Committees were appointed to notify the President and House that the Senate was ready for business, and a recess was taken till one o'clock.

On the reassembling of the Senate, Mr. Edmunds submitted the following resolution, which was read, ordered to be printed and lie on the table:

WHEREAS, It is provided by the Second section of the Fourteenth article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States that Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State; and

WHEREAS, It is alleged that in several of the States, and particularly in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, the right of the male inhabitants of said States respectively, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, to vote at the late elections of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, and for Representatives in Congress, and for executive and judicial officers of such States, and for members of the Legislatures thereof, has been denied or greatly abridged; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections, when appointed, be and it is hereby instructed to inquire and report, as soon as may be, first, whether any of the elections named in said amendment in the said States in the years 1875 or 1876, the right of any portion of such inhabitants and citizens to vote as aforesaid has been in any wise denied or abridged; second, to what extent such denial or abridgement has been carried; third, by what means such denial or abridgement has been accomplished; fourth, by whom has such denial or abridgement been effected; fifth, with what motives and for what purposes has such denial or abridgement been carried on; sixth, by what authority or pretended authority has such denial or abridgement been exercised.

Resolved, further, That the said committee has power to employ such number of stenographers as shall be needful, and to send for persons and papers, and have leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate and to appoint sub-committees with full power to make the inquiries aforesaid and report the same to the committee.

Resolved, further, That said committee, in order to the more speedy performance of its duties, have power to provide for the taking of affidavits in the subjects aforesaid before any officer authorized by law of the United States to take affidavits, or to receive and take the same.

Resolved, further, That said committee be and is hereby instructed to inquire into the eligibility to office under the Constitution of the United States of any persons alleged to have been ineligible on the seventh of November last as electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to whom certificates of election have been or shall be issued by the executive authority of any State as elector, and whether the appointment of electors or those claiming to be such in any of the States have been made either by force or other means otherwise than in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the laws of the respective States, and whether any such appointment of any such elector has been in any wise unconstitutionally or unlawfully interfered with, and to inquire and report whether Congress has any constitutional power, and if so, what is the extent thereof, in respect of the appointment of or action on electors of President and Vice President of the United States, or over the returns or certificates of votes of such electors, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to employ a stenographer and have leave to sit during the session of the Senate.

Mr. Ingalls introduced the following joint resolution, which was ordered printed and to lie on the table: A joint resolution recommending a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, Article 5 of the Constitution empowers Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States; and

WHEREAS, It is apparent that there are important defects in the system of Federal Government which render the situation of the United States at this time delicate and critical, calling for an exertion of the combined virtue and wisdom of all the people; therefore, be it

Resolved First. In the opinion of Congress, a convention of delegates from the several States should be held for the sole and express purpose of revising the Constitution, and reporting such alterations and amendments in the nature of an entire instrument as shall, when ratified as provided in said Article 5, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Government and preservation and support of the Union.

Second, That in the opinion of Congress each State should be represented in such convention by as many delegates as it is entitled to Senators and Representatives in Congress, two of such delegates from each State to be chosen by the Legislature thereof, and one to be elected from each Congressional district by the qualified voters thereof, at such time and places as the Legislature may prescribe, and that no person holding as a office of honor, trust or profit under any State or under the United States should be eligible as a delegate to said convention.

Third, That in the opinion of Congress, said convention should be held at Columbus, State of Ohio, on the second Monday in May, 1877, and without unnecessary interruption till the deliberations are concluded.

Fourth, That in the opinion of Congress, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court should be the presiding officer of said convention, and that each delegate should receive compensation at the rate of twenty dollars per day, with mileage at the rate of twenty cents per each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the place of meeting, and that all expenses of said convention be defrayed from the Treasury of the United States.

Fifth, That in the opinion of Congress, the revised and amended Constitution should be reported to the People of the United States upon the adjournment of said convention, and that it should thereupon immediately be submitted by the President to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, under recommendations of its Legislature, for its assent and ratification.

Sixth, That it is recommended to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union to apply to Congress without delay to call a convention as aforesaid, as provided in Article 5 of the Constitution.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The opening of the session was witnessed by an immense concourse of spectators. There were very few members absent. The Speaker's chair was draped in mourning in respect to the memory of the late Speaker Kerr. The hall was therefore, no presiding officer, the House was called to order by at noon by Clerk Adams, who then upon called the roll of members.

The call showed 260 members present, the whole number on the roll being 288. As soon as the call was finished, Mr. Holman rose to offer a resolution for the election of Speaker, but Mr. Banks interposed, as a question of superior privilege, the right his name placed on the Colorado to have participate in the election of Speaker, and sent up the credentials of the Colorado member.

A discussion ensued on the question of precedence, Mr. Holman and other Democrats contending that the organization of the House was necessarily the first business in order, while Mr. Banks and other Republicans contended that all the members had a right to participate in the election. Mr. Frye claimed the same right for his colleague, elected in the place of Mr. Blaine. Finally the Clerk decided that the resolution offered by Mr. Holman took the precedence. From that decision an appeal was taken by Mr. Banks, which appeal Mr. Cox moved to lay on the table. Agreed to, yeas 166, nays 84.

Mr. Holman's resolution then came up for action, and it was adopted without opposition. It was as follows:

The House being informed that since its last adjournment, M. C. Kerr, who at the commencement of the present Congress was elected Speaker of the House, had departed this life, creating a vacancy in the office of Speaker, it is therefore ordered that the House do now proceed to the election of a Speaker *pro tem*.

Samuel J. Randall was nominated by Mr. Cox, and William A. Garfield by Mr. McCrary. Messrs. Clymer, Banning, Banks, of Massachusetts, and Wilson, of Iowa, were appointed tellers. The vote resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 246; necessary to a choice, 124. Samuel J. Randall received 161 votes; James A. Garfield, 82; Charles G. Williams, of Wisconsin, 1 (given by his colleague, Mr. Magoon); Wm. R. Morrison, 1, given by Mr. Potter, of Michigan; George F. Hoar, 1, given by Seelye, of Massachusetts. The announcement of the result was greeted with applause in the galleries.

Messrs. Cox and McCrary conducted Speaker Randall to his chair, when he read his speech from manuscript. It is as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Called to this position because of the death of the late Speaker, Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, I only express the universal sentiment in saying that he was a good and great man, whose public and private life was characterized by purity, patriotism and unswerving integrity. Nobody can more completely appreciate than I do the high honor of presiding over the deliberations of the representatives of American people, and for this mark of your esteem and confidence I return my profound and heartfelt acknowledgment. In the discharge of the important duties confided to me, I shall endeavor to be absolutely fair and impartial. While enforcing the rules and upholding the constitutional prerogatives of the body, I shall at the same time protect each and every member in the rights and privileges to which he may justly be entitled. In the exercise of the parliamentary power of the chair, it will be my duty and my pleasure to give a true expression in the appointment of committees to the opinions and wishes of the House upon every question presented, believing myself, as I really am, no more than the slave of the House itself. We stand in the presence of events which strain and test in the last degree our forms of government. Our liberties, consecrated by so many sacrifices in the past, and preserved amid the rejoicings of an exultant people to our Centennial anniversary as one among the nations of the earth, must be maintained at all hazards. [Applause.] The people look confidently to your moderation, to your patient, calm, firm judgment and wisdom in this time fraught with so many perils. Let us, I beseech of you, not disappoint their just expectation and their keen sense of right, but by vigilance prevent even the slightest departure from the Constitution and law, forgetting in the moment of difficulty that we are adherents of party, and only remembering that we are American citizens with a country to save, which will be lost if unauthorized and unconstitutional acts on the part of executive officers be by our forbearance made precedents.

The closing words were delivered with great force and emphasis, and were loudly applauded on the floor and in the galleries. The oath of office was then administered to the Speaker by Mr. Holman, who, in the absence of Mr. Kelley, is the oldest member in consecutive service. Then the oath of office was administered by the Speaker to Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, who had not presented himself before, and who remained in his seat while he took the oath, and to the following new members elected to fill vacancies: Messrs. Warner, Connecticut; Frye, Maine; Humphrey and Carr, Indiana; Stanton, Pennsylvania. Objection was made to the swearing in of Butts, of South Carolina, and Belford, of Colorado. In relation to the latter, Mr. Springer offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report at as early a day as possible whether Colorado is a State in the Union, and directing, until such report is received, that no person claiming to be a Representative from Colorado shall be sworn in as a member.

Mr. Banks argued in favor of the immediate swearing in of the member from Colorado, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the proclamation of the President with the law declaring Colorado a State in the Union.

Mr. Hoar characterized Mr. Springer's proposition as utterly idle and futile, and pointed to the facts as matters of history, that the Territorial government of Colorado had ended and that the State government, legislative, judicial and executive, had taken its place, and that the Senators from that State had already taken their seats.

Mr. Hurlbut argued to the same effect, and held that there would be as much right to challenge the status of Illinois as that of Colorado.

Mr. Wood, of New York, argued that as the House had the unquestioned right to inquire into the election of its members, that the right involved in this case not only a consideration as to the regularity of the credentials of the person, but also as to what constituency he came to represent. When the House adjourned Colorado was a Territory, and it was the right and duty of the House to inquire whether it had been converted into a State in pursuance of the Constitution and laws.

Mr. Springer defended the propriety of his resolution, remarking that delay in the admission of the member would work no injustice to Colorado, whose population was smaller than that of any Congressional district, and which yet claimed two seats in the Senate, one in the House and three votes in the electoral college. This gentleman might wait, as Representatives of other States had been kept waiting around the halls of Congress, until the Judiciary Committee of the House should pass upon the question.

After some preliminary votes, the question was taken on Mr. Springer's resolution referring the credentials of the Colorado member to the Judiciary Committee, and it was adopted, 142 yeas to 86 nays. The Republicans voted solidly against it, as did the following named Democrats: Messrs. Blount, Cox, Durham, Hartzell, Holman, Kehr, Lamoyne, Morgan, Neal, O'Brien, Rea, Savage, Stevenson, Watterson, Wells, of Missouri.

Mr. McCrary presented the credentials of Mr. Butts, of South Carolina, remarking that as the discussion of the question (opposition being made) would consume time, he offered to yield the floor for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Holman was about to make a motion to adjourn, but at the request of Mr. Hewitt he withheld the motion to allow a resolution which that gentleman desired to offer to be read for the information of the House.

Mr. Conger objected to the reading, but as the Speaker ruled that a single objection would prevent the resolution being considered at this time (pending McCrary's question of privilege), the resolution was read. It provides for the appointment of three select committees, one of fifteen members, to proceed to Louisiana, one of six members to proceed to Florida, and one of nine members to proceed to South Carolina, to investigate the action of the returning or canvassing boards as to the recent elections in those States, and to report all facts essential to an honest canvass of the votes for electors for President and Vice President, and to a fair understanding thereof by the people, and whether the electoral votes of those States should be counted. The committees are to have power to send for persons and papers, to take testimony, to appoint subcommittees with like powers, and to employ stenographers, clerks and messengers.

The Speaker asked Mr. McCrary whether he would yield to the resolution offered

Mr. McCrary said he would not.

Mr. Hewitt asked whether he could not move to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

The Speaker replied that he could not, as the gentleman from Iowa had the floor on a question of privilege.

Mr. Hamilton, of Indiana, asked Mr. McCrary to yield for the resolution appointing Saturday next for eulogies on the late Speaker Kerr, expressive of his unblemished character, his eminent services and his impartiality as a presiding officer.

Mr. McCrary declined to yield unless the usual phrase was added to the resolution, that, as a further mark of esteem, the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Hamilton declined to make the modification.

Thereupon the House proceeded to the consideration of the question of admitting Mr. Buttz, of South Carolina, to his seat, the point against his admission being that he has been "counted in" by the Returning Board.

Mr. Morrison presented a memorial and protest signed by citizens of the district against the admission of Buttz, and moved the reference of the question to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Morrison's motion was adopted, 142 to 80.

Mr. Hewitt then asked unanimous consent to offer his resolution for the appointment of three select committees. Objections were promptly made on the Republican side.

Mr. Hewitt then moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

Further objection was made that motions to suspend the rules were not in order on Mondays until after what is technically known as the morning hour, during which the States are called for bills and resolutions.

The Speaker overruled the objection, basing his decision on the point that the rule on the subject says that after the reading of the journal the morning hour shall begin, and that as there had been no journal to be read to-day the rule did not apply, and there could be no morning hour.

Mr. Kasson appealed from the decision, and was required by the Speaker to reduce his appeal to writing, which he did, claiming that the decision was in violation of rules 13 and 14. He proceeded to argue in support of his position, and intimated that as to the reading of the journal, if the regular order had been called for, the journal of the last day of the last session should have been read.

The Speaker replied to that suggestion that as a matter of fact the journal had not been read, and therefore under the terms of the rule there could be no "morning hour" to-day.

Mr. Hewitt moved to lay on the table Mr. Kasson's appeal from the decision of the Chair. Agreed to—yeas 144, nays 73.

Mr. Kasson then made the point of order that the journal for the last day of the last session must be read.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, on the ground that as the previous session had been adjourned *sine die*, there was no journal to be read.

The question then came up on Mr. Hewitt's motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

Mr. Kasson suggested that the resolution should be modified so as to apply only to the election of Federal officers. Objections were made by Messrs. Hewitt, Cox, Blackburn and other Democratic members, who insisted upon the regular order.

Mr. Hewitt's motion was adopted, yeas 156, nays 78, the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. The announcement was hailed by the Democratic side of the House with loud demonstrations of applause. It was a party vote, except that George A. Bagley, of New York, and Pierce and Seelye, of Massachusetts, voted with the Democrats in favor of the motion.

A committee to join a like committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he desired to make, was ordered, and Messrs. Goode, Clymer and Hoar were appointed.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the South Carolina Committee as follows: Messrs. Sayler, Abbott, Stenger, Eden, Jones, of Kentucky, Phillips, of Missouri, Banks, Hale and Lawrence.

Mr. Hoar stated that Mr. Hale was not in the city and that therefore the putting of him on the committee was to deprive the Republicans of one member.

The Speaker said that such was not his wish, and he would, therefore, appoint in place of Mr. Hale Mr. Willard, of Michigan.

Mr. Conger suggested, sarcastically, that the Speaker should appoint a Republican to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Springer—Is not Mr. Willard a Republican?

Mr. Conger—No, sir.

Mr. Willard asked to be excused, as he was already on a committee which occupied his time.

The Speaker accordingly excused Mr. Willard and appointed Mr. Lapham, of New York, in his place.

The House, at half-past seven, adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Programme of the Democracy.

Things to be Carried with a High Hand

Randall Selected for Speaker Because of His Reckless Courage.

He Makes a Fine Beginning

The Republicans Without Competent Leadership

BLAINE SADLY MISSED IN THE HOUSE

The Republican Senatorial Caucus.

Messrs. Fish, Taft and Tyner Opposed to Military Interference in State Affairs.

RETIREMENT OF MR. FISH PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1876.

The Programme of the Democracy.

The action of the House to-day in refusing to place the names of members chosen since the last meeting of Congress on the roll until after the election of Speaker, is an evidence of the role to be attempted by the Democrats. Senator Blaine, in commenting upon this subject to-night, said that he felt that it would be worth a vote of time to be in the House just now; that it was evidently the purpose of the majority to override all law and precedent, and to carry the proceedings of the House by a high-handed disregard of everything parliamentary, except it came within the range of their purposes. He characterized the refusal to place the names of members holding certificates on the roll as the grossest violation of privilege; that in his rulings, and in that he had but followed the precedents established by his illustrious predecessors, the claims of a member-elect presenting his certificate and asking to be sworn in as such always took precedence of all other business, even the election of Speaker. He thought that the action of the Clerk of the House, so openly at the dictation of a policy set down by the Democratic managers, was gross impudence to censure, and should there have been arraigned for his breach of the rules of the House. It is admitted that the Republicans made a weak contest on this important preliminary election on the part of the Democrats. It is thus early evident that the directing genius, courage and ability of Blaine will be a sad if not a fatal loss to the Republicans on the floor of the House.

Why Randall Was Made Speaker.

A prominent Democratic Senator, in speaking of the selection of Randall as Speaker, said it was solely on account of Randall's determined will and iron courage; that of all their party on the floor, none possessed characteristics so essential in a Speaker at this time as Randall; that this matter was fully considered at a recent conference of leading Democrats in New York, and of all suitable candidates named, such as Cox, Morrison and Sayler, none equalled the Pennsylvania member. From the basis of this Senator, it is apparent that a programme concerted plan has been made to run Tilden in at all hazards, or, to use his own words, "If we do not get him in there will be trouble."

Senate Caucuses.

The Senate held two caucuses to-day, in which the subject of the Presidency *pro tem.* of the Senate, the Presidential question, elections in the South, the situation generally in the counting of the electoral vote were considered. In regard to the first, it was decided that there should be no election of a President *pro tem.* at present, as that involves the other question as to which is the legal House of Representatives, the action of the court is looked forward to with great interest.

LOUISIANA.

Everything in a Fog—Compilation of the Vote to be Completed this Afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—All sorts of rumors are afloat, but nothing reliable has transpired as to the result of the canvass by Returning Board. Governor Kellogg stated to-day that the compilation of the electoral vote would not be completed before Tuesday afternoon.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 4, 1876.

RAID BY ROUGHS ON U. S. OFFICIALS—WHISKY STOLEN.

While the United States marshals were guarding the illicit whisky establishment seized on Saturday, a disturbance was created in the rear thereof. The police were called, and Deputy Collector attempted, in the confusion, to get out a wagon load of the whisky, but the marshals and police were locked in. Then the street swarmed with men. An entrance was effected into the distillery, the marshal on duty was abused and barrels of spirits carried off. Other marshals, returning to their posts, were hurried into alleys and hall ways by bands of roughs, and held there until the removal of the liquor had been effected. Then the whole crowd disappeared as quickly as it had gathered, and when the police arrived they found not a soul upon the streets.

HEWITT'S INTERVIEW WITH GRANT.

In reply to an inquiry about the published report of an interview between President Grant and Mr. Hewitt, the latter telegraphs to the *Evening Post* from Washington as follows: The President stated that it was not his province to decide whether the election in the States named was valid or not, but assuming Congress should decide to throw out the electoral votes of Louisiana in consequence of fraud in the returns, as discussed the effect of such action on the final result, and whether it would necessarily throw the election of the President into the House of Representatives, and of the Vice President into the Senate.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL ON THE DUTY OF ELECTORS.

The *Evening Post* has a dispatch from Boston in reference to the report which has gained some currency that an article in last week's *Nation* in regard to the duty of Republican electors had the approval of Professor James Russell Lowell, one of the Republican electors of Massachusetts. Mr. Lowell says he never wrote a leader for the *Nation*, and had nothing to do with its article on electors. His decision as to his own duty, he had reached three weeks ago, and it had never changed, namely, that he must vote according to the understanding on which he was chosen by the people. He might wish it otherwise. If he were an ambitious man he might, he said, cast his vote for some other person than Hayes, but the exercise of this choice could be no evasion of an elector's duty to vote according to the understanding at the time he was nominated. What may have happened since in the minds of his friends as to whether fraud had been or was to be practiced in the disputed Southern States, Professor Lowell said that he didn't think any man a thousand miles away was competent to judge.

THE BUST OF THE LATE HORACE GREELEY, Presented to the friends of deceased by American printers and journalists, was unveiled at Greenwood Cemetery this afternoon, in the presence of about one thousand people. The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., pastor of deceased, after which the presentation was made by W. W. Bodwell, of Typographical Union No. 6. After the monument had been formally presented, Thurlow Weed, in behalf of the Board of Trustees, unveiled it. Bayard Taylor delivered an eloquent oration. An appropriate poem by C. T. Stedman brought the services to a close.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Man Shot While Resisting Arrest.

LOUISVILLE, December 4.—Wash Ferguson, a policeman, was summoned to arrest Patrick Dolan for abuse of his family. Dolan was found on his doorstep with an iron poker in his hand. Ferguson attempted his arrest, and was struck with the iron after which he shot at Dolan twice, once after he had fallen. Ferguson's second shot entered his heart and produced immediate death.

FIRE RECORD.

CLEVELAND, O., December 4.—A fire at Bolivar, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, Saturday night, destroyed the Anchor Flouring Mills, owned by F. L. Walters & Co. Loss $20,000; partially insured.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Democrats Vacate the State House,

In Fear that There Would be Bloodshed

COLUMBIA, December 4.—After the two Houses were called to order, Speaker Wallace announced that as there were one hundred special constables in the State House to eject Democratic members, and as he feared such a movement would be resisted and bloodshed ensue, he adjourned his House to meet in Carolina Hall, where they are now in session.

The Republicans then went into secret session in the State House. The room is full of people, and great excitement prevails.

COLUMBIA, December 4.—The Democratic House contained in caucus all this afternoon. Whatever action was taken is not known. The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus previous to the regular hour of meeting, at which body was not harmonious, and lasted until one P. M., when the Senate met. The session was unimportant until just before two P.M. when it was moved that the Senate adjourn. The motion was carried by a vote of 16 ayes to 14 nayes. This action is regarded as important, as two o'clock to-day was the hour set for counting the vote for Governor, and as the Senate adjourned without considering that question, or postponing it to some future day, is virtually disposed of in that body, and must originate in the House to come up again. The question is now whether the Senate will recognize the Mackey House as a constitutional body with a membership of fifty-six only, holding certificates from the Board of State Canvassers, which is two less than necessary to a quorum. The Democrats have sixty, requiring only three to make a quorum.

The city to-night is full of people, and others are arriving.

The Supreme Court heard argument during the entire day on the application for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of State to deliver the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to Speaker Wallace, and adjourned at 7:30 P. M. until to-morrow at 11 A. M. The question involves the other question as to which is the legal House of Representatives, the action of the court is looked forward to with great interest.

LOUISIANA.

Democrats Vacate the State House,

In Fear that There Would be Bloodshed

COLUMBIA, December 4.—After the two Houses were called to order, Speaker Wallace announced that as there were one hundred special constables in the State House to eject Democratic members, and as he feared such a movement would be resisted and bloodshed ensue, he adjourned his House to meet in Carolina Hall, where they are now in session.

The Republicans then went into secret session in the State House. The room is full of people, and great excitement prevails.

COLUMBIA, December 4.—The Democratic House contained in caucus all this afternoon. Whatever action was taken is not known. The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus previous to the regular hour of meeting, at which body was not harmonious, and lasted until one P. M., when the Senate met. The session was unimportant until just before two P.M. when it was moved that the Senate adjourn. The motion was carried by a vote of 16 ayes to 14 nayes. This action is regarded as important, as two o'clock to-day was the hour set for counting the vote for Governor, and as the Senate adjourned without considering that question, or postponing it to some future day, is virtually disposed of in that body, and must originate in the House to come up again. The question is now whether the Senate will recognize the Mackey House as a constitutional body with a membership of fifty-six only, holding certificates from the Board of State Canvassers, which is two less than necessary to a quorum. The Democrats have sixty, requiring only three to make a quorum.

The city to-night is full of people, and others are arriving.

The Supreme Court heard argument during the entire day on the application for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of State to deliver the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to Speaker Wallace, and adjourned at 7:30 P. M. until to-morrow at 11 A. M. The question involves the other question as to which is the legal House of Representatives, the action of the court is looked forward to with great interest.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Complications.

THE LATE SPEECH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

LONDON, December 4.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs the report of Prince Bismarck's speech, which he delivered at the parliamentary dinner last Friday, and which is printed as *verbatim*. It gives the following points in addition to those already telegraphed: In regard to England's attitude, the Prince said: Thanks to Germany's endeavors, England would probably allow the inevitable Russo-Turkish war to be localized. The Marquis of Salisbury, when at Berlin, has spoken very temperately on this side of the question. However, it was not England but Austria who found herself reduced to an exceedingly difficult position by current events. Germany wished to remain on friendly terms with Austria. Here follows the passage about German support to Austria. Relative to the occupation of Bulgaria, Prince Bismarck said the statement that he had told the Marquis of Salisbury that he approved any such proceedings was erroneous. Germany had refrained from all interference, and had no wish to acquire prestige by meddling with other people's affairs. She had been asked to mediate, but had declined to advise where she did not mean to support her counsel by force. The time would come when the disinterestedness of this policy would be generally recognized, and when European affairs would be adjusted by the weight which Germany, if her interests required, was able to throw into the balance. Then, turning to an Ultramontane member, who is known to favor the incorporation of Austria's German province with Germany, he remarked that neither he nor Germany had any designs in that direction, nor did he think the Germans in Austria really favored the plan. The *Times'* report contains no mention of any remark by Prince Bismarck concerning England's waging an unofficial war against Russia.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Daily News* says Mr. Schuyler, of the American Legation, returned from Bulgaria on Saturday. He reports the condition of the people improving, and the relief agencies and government working well.

ELABORATION OF REFORMS ALMOST COMPLETED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 4.—The Porte has telegraphed to its representatives abroad, denying that dissensions prevail in the ministry. The elaboration of reforms is almost completed.

MONTENEGRO REFUSES RUSSIA'S PEACE PROPOSALS—DIVERSE VIEWS OF BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

LONDON, December 4.—A telegram from Ragusa says Montenegro has refused Russia's peace proposals, although promised cession of territory.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Berlin says Prince Bismarck's statements are greeted by all Germany with the greatest satisfaction. The remarks on Saturday Bismarck declared that if Russia threatened to be victorious in the impending war, England would interfere without a formal declaring a formal declaring of war, and he believed England would occupy Egypt should Turkish territory be violated by Russian forces.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says the opinion there on Bismarck's utterances is divided. The military party, Federalists and Annexationists are more favorable, while the Hungarians are expected to agree with Bismarck's views.

RUSSIAN TROOPS EN ROUTE TO THE DANUBE—INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT.

PARIS, December 4.—A dispatch to *Le Temps* from Gurgevo says the prefect shave been notified of the movement of troops on their way to the Danube, of 150,000 Russian troops who are to pass through Roumania.

The Sclavonic Committee publishes intelligence that an insurrecionary movement has broken out in Bulgaria and Armenia.

ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO THE CZAR—TURKS WITHDRAWN FROM BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA—EXCHANGE IN TONE OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

LONDON, December 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Post* says general surprise is felt at the address delivered to the Czar by Mr. Baker, American Minister, on his return from the United States. The address expressed the sympathy of the United States for the Czar and his Eastern policies.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch reports that nearly all the Turkish troops have left Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Porte having determined not to resist the occupation of those provinces by Austria in case of war. Austria has ordered the occupation of Transylvania and the Moldavian passes be immediately put in a defensive condition.

The language of Russian diplomacy has been milder the last few days. Occupation is no longer represented as the only panacea.

RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

LONDON, December 5.—The *Times'* correspondent at Paris telegraphs the following: I learn from trustworthy authority that a Russian military officer of high rank is about to go to Roumania to direct the army there. It is certain that Russia will be allowed passage through that principality. Roumania will submit to the conference her programme, which was drawn up last summer, and which was formulated with much emphasis in consequence of her independent position and possession of the mouths of the Danube. It is only to mask her real policy that Roumania calls on the Powers to guarantee her neutrality.

AN IMPORTANT "IF."

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Pesth says: Dispatches from Constantinople indicate that if the Turks are not threatened with the occupation of Bulgaria, they will do their best to make the conference a success.

Buenos Ayres.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

LONDON, December 4.—The *Globe* states that a telegram from the office of the Buenos Ayres *Herald*, dated November 29, says: A revolution, headed by Colonel Alsina, Minister of War, has broken out simultaneously in the city of Buenos Ayres and the province of Entre Rios.

LONDON, December 5.—The *Standard* says it has been received on Monday from an authentic source, stating that Buenos Ayres is tranquil. Order has not been disturbed, but the Government has declared a state of seige there and in four other provinces, with a view to prevent the fomentation of disorder by bands of desperadoes. The first reports of the affair were grossly exaggerated.

France.

CRISIS IN THE CABINET—CHANGE IN THE MINISTRY INEVITABLE.

PARIS, December 4.—Dufaure, President of the Cabinet Council, offered his resignation, Saturday morning, in consequence of his defeat in the Senate on Friday. The colleagues approved his action, and decided to do likewise. Their intention was not immediately carried out, in deference to the wishes of President MacMahon. The crisis was subsequently intensified by Marcere, Minister of the Interior, accepting the vote of the Deputies, on Saturday, expressing confidence that in the future the Government will, in regard to the burial of members of the Legion of Honor, respect liberty of conscience and the equality of all citizens. The Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, protested against this action of Marcere. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, sided with Marcere, and General Berthold, Minister of War, with the Duke Decazes. The difference became so marked that a joint resignation of the Ministry was decided upon and handed to President MacMahon, who requested the Ministry to remain in office until he had arriued at a decision on the subject.

A *Times'* dispatch says President MacMahon accepted the resignation of the Ministry, but merely requested them to remain in office pending the appointment of their successors. The crisis is considered serious, as it is thought impossible that the Chamber of Deputies will accept any but an extreme Radical or the Senate any but a reactionary Cabinet. Rumors are circulated that President MacMahon may possibly resort to unconstitutional interference. The *Republique Francais* (Gambetta's organ) advocates a decidedly moderate course, and favors the maintenance of the present ministry under the leadership of Leon Say, and without Dufaure or General Berthold. It objects to the entry into the ministry of either Jules Simon or Charles Dufferre, as involving too great a change.

MACMAHON WANTS A NEW CABINET.

LONDON, December 4.—A dispatch from Paris says President MacMahon has requested the Duke D'Audreffret Pasquir to undertake the formation of a new Cabinet. The Duke declined, but the President asked him to reflect, and the Duke has not yet given his final reply.

Great Britain.

TROOP SHIP WRECKED.

LONDON, December 4.—The British troopship St. Lawrence, with soldiers for Capetown, was totally wrecked off the coast of Africa. All the troops were saved, but a large quantity of stores was lost.

Germany.

NO PARTICIPATION IN THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

BERLIN, December 4.—The Cabinet, with the approval of the Emperor, has adopted a resolution against the participation of Germany in the French exhibition of 1878.

India.

CHOLERA AND SHORT CROPS.

LONDON, December 4.—There is still great distress in portions of India. There are no crops for want of rain. The cholera has appeared in Bombay, and is increasing.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 4.—The steamships Abyssinia, Baltic and Dakota, from New York, have arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, December 4.—Arrived, the steamship China, from Boston.

PLYMOUTH, December 4.—The steamship Lessing, from New York, has arrived.

The Religious Revival in Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 4.—The revival interest and attendance at the Moody and Sankey meetings are rather on the increase than otherwise, and all the city, suburban and other churches in the Northwest seem to be aiding the movement. In view of these facts, at parlor meetings here to-day, it was voted to invite Whittle and Bliss to continue the revival meetings here from January 1st. During the week of prayer it is expected they will use the great tabernacle. A large excursion from Fort Wayne will visit the city next Friday to remain at the meeting over Sunday.

The Base Ball Championship League meets at the Kennard House, in Cleveland, December 6th.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,

the well known wholesale grocers, flour and seed dealers, No. 271 Liberty street, have a large and carefully selected stock, to which they invite the attention of the trade. Their stock of fine New Orleans molasses is very large and they are selling it at the lowest prices. They are prepared to fill all orders promptly and guarantee quality and prices. City and country merchants having occasion to sort up their stock will do well to call on this firm, take a look at the stock and ascertain prices before making purchases elsewhere.

TuThS

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—AN OCCUPANT FOR THREE elegant Housekeeping Rooms, centrally located, at reasonable rent. Address "R. I.," this office.

WANTED—$6,000—ON FIRST MORTgage property worth $30,000. Only principals need apply. Address "MONEY," Commercial Office. TTH

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for Vanishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—TO SELL OR E

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1876.

EVERYBODY KNOWS when WADE HAMPTON has been taking snuff, from the violent sneezing of the Northern Democratic press.

TO-MORROW'S work in the electoral colleges will be looked for with yet greater interest than the work of the returning boards has been.

THE question of the power of a person to convey real estate to the United States Government is under consideration by the United States Supreme Court. It is a novel and important point.

THE Boston Board of *Education* has inaugurated a medical movement that should be followed in all populous communities—a medical supervision of the public schools. Such supervision of all public schools should be had under municipal management.

THE indecent haste of the committee of Democrats at New Orleans in making up and publishing a report before the evidence for the Returning Board had been seen and the board had finished its work, indicated a malicious desire to have the case prejudged.

THE Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association endeavored the past season to obtain full and correct statistics respecting the status of the dairy, with the following result: Crawford county has sixty-eight factories, producing 6,810,000 pounds of cheese; Erie county, twenty-two factories and 2,610,000 pounds; Mercer and Venango counties, eleven factories and 647,700 pounds; making a total of 101 factories, producing 9,557,700 pounds of cheese. Nine-tenths of these factories manufacture strictly full milk cheese.

THE prevalent impression in speculative circles is, judging from the tenor of the New York press, that owing to the Presidential uncertainty, stocks and values generally must decline in price during the next three or four months. Nearly all the speculators, those who were doing nothing before or were bulls, are now on the bear side of the market. Considering the prevalence of this bearish feeling in Wall and Broad streets, and the Democratic threats of trouble, it is perhaps surprising that stocks have not declined more than they have.

THERE are flattering prospects of another important branch of commerce being rapidly developed between Philadelphia and Liverpool. The American line of steamships has recently fitted up compartments in all its steamers for carrying carcasses of beef from this side of the Atlantic to Great Britain, and to thus establish a regular traffic for its line. For the past few weeks it has been taking out weekly on an average some five hundred carcasses, or two thousand quarters of heavy beef for the English markets. These are from the largest and fattest cattle in market, and the trade seems destined to increase, during the winter months, at least. The new line will take out next Saturday sixty head of live beeves, the best in market, to place on the British markets for the holidays. These steamers have been in the Montreal trade, are fitted for the transportation of live cattle, and hence a trade with Liverpool in live stock is looked for on this new line, which, with that in dressed beef by the American line, will add much to the traffic of both.

THE sanitary statistics of New York city show that there have been two hundred and sixty-eight deaths from diphtheria, in that city, during the three months ending November 25th. The total number of cases was 517, so that over fifty per cent. proved fatal. In the corresponding period last year there were 1,101 cases and 580 deaths. A disease so mysterious in its operations and so fatal in its results, cannot fail to fill the mind with alarm wherever it may be developed. It is confined to no section or climate, but is liable to increase in cold or stormy weather. The fact that there is no approved method of treating it, shows that the medical fraternity *do not fully understand its operations*. Experience indicates that the disease is not epidemic, but is contagious that it may be developed suddenly and alarmingly, or make its approaches by slow degrees. Until the disease is more fully understood, it must continue to be dreaded, equally with the small-pox or the cholera. As prevention is always better than cure, what is most desirable in this case is some knowledge as to the incipient causes of the disease, so that the physical system can be guarded against its attacks. Whoever can furnish this information will place his name on the list of public benefactors.

THE work of the returning boards in Florida and Louisiana will be completed to-day. The conviction is now general among all classes that Governor HAYES is to be the next President of the United States. To be sure, the Democrats claim illegally, but for all that they are, in the North at least, outside of purely political circles, apparently settling down to the inevitable. The declared result on the Presidential election in South Carolina has done more to take the starch out of the Democrats than anything else which has occurred during the "late unpleasantness." Even after the election, the fabricated Southern Associated Press dispatches, claiming the three States of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida for TILDEN, estimated the South Carolina majority in the thousands, until just before the result was announced; when they came down to hundreds. Our readers will remember that for a week or more it was claimed that the State had gone for TILDEN and HENDRICKS by fully eight or nine thousand. Now, when the result has been declared and it is found that the State, notwithstanding the frauds, has cast its electoral vote for HAYES and WHEELER, the rank and file of the Democracy are chagrined beyond measure and conclude that all is lost. They naturally and logically infer that if the Southern dispatches have been deceiving them about South Carolina, they have also been deceiving them about Louisiana and Florida as well. False in one, false in all.

NOTWITHSTANDING the patriotic efforts of the President and the Republican party to insure an honest count of an honest vote in the closely contested and now decisive States of Louisiana and Florida, and their sincere desire to make the counting satisfactory to both parties, as to its fairness, by the invited scrutiny of reputable non-residents representing each, there is still a manifest disposition on the part of very many of TILDEN'S adherents to overleap all fairness, to stir up sedition and strife, and to endeavor to accomplish by force that which they will in all likelihood fail to reach by ballots. Whether these threats so boldly uttered are only the production of hot-headed enthusiasts, or are the outgrowth of an as yet unexpressed, but nevertheless fixed, determination, finding its origin in the leading counsels of Democracy, remains to be seen. We have a right to conclude, however, so long as the rank and file of the party continue to proclaim such to be the purpose of their party, unchecked by their leaders, and without a sign that such purposes are deprecated by them, that they are winked at and encouraged by every crafty means possible. TILDEN certainly owes to the more reputable portion of his own supporters in the late campaign an assurance that they have not supported a candidate for the Presidency at any price, rather than the champion, as he has been so loudly proclaimed, of order and reform." We have, however, yet to see one single word uttered by him or his managers that tends to confute the expressed aims of his most fiery partisans, or to satisfy the public that he will permit only the use of constitutional means to gain the Chief Magistracy for himself. It is time for him to speak out. Will he?

His Fraudulency Count HAYES is the way it is now put.—*Post.*

The sufficient answer to this idiotic twaddle is that the Republican party has for many years earnestly sought to secure the passage of rigid election laws, over the constant bitter and factious opposition of the Democracy. It has tried to guard the ballot-box in every way. It provided by law for supervisors composed of men of both parties, who should stand by and over the work of registration and voting, and see that the fair thing was done from first to last. The Democratic party denounced these safeguards as despotic, and said it was the business of the States to take care of their own elections, and at the last session of Congress that party attempted to repeal the law as to elections, to annihilate the supervisors and banish the witnesses from the polls, by tacking this repealing clause to an appropriation bill and adhering three months to it, and threatening to clog the wheels of government unless it was passed. At the session of Congress before that the same party opposed a bill which provided that armed men should not go to the polls, and made it a crime if they did so. The bill also provided that citizens of one State should not invade another for the unlawful purpose of interfering with elections and other political action, making that a crime. It also provided that interference with registration, with voting, with voters, at or before elections, in order to work a fraud upon the will of the people, should be criminal and in like manner punishable in the United States courts. These provisions would have kept peace outside the polls and fair dealing within. The Republicans were heartily for it. The *Post's* party opposed such a law. They filibustered ten days, and resorted to every revolutionary expedient to prevent the passage of a law that could only operate to banish fraud from the inner machinery of elections and murder from the outside. Every Republican desires fair, honest and peaceable elections, and a free, open and honorable canvass beforehand. Let every man, black and white, speak, write and vote as he pleases, without terror, or violence or crime. The Democratic party has stood in the way of the attainment of these ends up to this hour, and the *Post* has lent itself, body and soul, to the obstructive movement.

A GREAT politico-economic revolution has lately taken place in Germany. Nearly the entire free trade press of that country has scunded the retreat, and ten of the very foremost journals of the Empire figure in the list of converts. The facts touching this important change, as set forth in an interesting article in the Chicago *Journal*, translated from the *Staats-Zeitung*, of that city, show it to be perhaps the most remarkable new departure in the science of political economy which has occurred in several years. Germany has heretofore been properly classed among the free trade nations. Not only do the tariff laws of the Government lean that way, but, what is more, the force of public opinion has been upon that side. It had come to be assumed among the economists and publicists that the question was settled. The position taken was that the proposition, free trade is the best system, was'an axiom; if not in itself a self-evident proposition, that it had been demonstrated so plainly as to be no longer open to disputation. "This," they would say, "every educated man must concede." But that arrogance has now been rebuked and effectually destroyed, and radical changes in the tariff laws of the Empire are in contemplation. It appears that the revolution owes its origin to the American Centennial. Herr REULEAUX, the German Commissioner at the Philadelphia Exposition, set forth the facts which were the seed of these new thoughts. Says the *Staats-Zeitung:*

Although within the last few years, in consequence of the financial crisis, the belief in the infallibility of the English doctrine of free trade, advocated by the so-called Manchester, has become somewhat shaken, the violent outbreak of the discontent with this doctrine is due alone to the observations made in Philadelphia. The reports of Mr. Reuleaux destroyed with one stroke the course tissue of fallacies and falsehoods with which the thoughtless masses of Germany, swearing upon the empty name of free trade, have been hoodwinked.

As if by a stroke of lightning this mental cloudiness has been dispelled by the discoveries made in the Philadelphia Exposition. Not only the letters of Reuleaux, but also those of a considerable number of experts and educated laymen, have opened the eyes of the people in German. And now a good many chancer jobbers, thus plain and inconsiderately for a protective tariff, without bearing in mind that the question of free trade or tariff is not to be answered for all the nations and countries in the same way, but it is to be solved according to the peculiar circumstances of each. The peculiar labor prevailing in each. What may not only be useful, but an actual condition of life for one people, may be exceedingly pernicious for another and *vice versa*.

This is sensible enough. The time when free trade means protection has not, however, yet arrived for this country; nor, in spite of the efforts of the Democratic party, do we apprehend that any serious change will take place in our tariff system until it is actually demanded by the industry of the country. Meanwhile this radical change of front in Germany cannot fail to greatly strengthen Republican ideas of political economy in the United States.

PERSONAL.

Mexico now goes us one better with three Presidents—Lerdo, Iglesias and Diaz.

It was recently stated by Sir Thomas Chambers, at a meeting in England, that no young lad is brought before the criminal courts whose fall is not due to impure reading.

The Greeks do not grow enthusiastic over their King in the present crisis of their affairs. He is a German, spends a good deal of his time abroad, and speaks better English or French than he does Greek.

A young man in Bridgeport, Conn., pulled back so hard, when his companions hauled him up to a bar to drink, that one of his arms was broken. The truth of the story is vouched for by the Bridgeport newspapers.

A terrible etymologist has discovered that the name Howard is merely a corruption of Hogward, in other words, Swineherd. It is enough to make "the blood of all the Howards"—the house of England's Premier Duke—run cold.

A few years ago the "spirits" advised Mr. Alonzo Hayward, of San Francisco, to secure a divorce from his wife. He took the advice, but his wife having come into a fortune of several millions recently, the man has decided to remarry her, spirits to the "whether or no" notwithstanding.

"One of the first books I ever read," said Mr. Whittier once to the Boston correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, "was Shakespeare. I found an old copy of the plays when I was a boy, and I used to smuggle it off in my pocket when I went to the fields to work, and read it at stolen intervals."

There has been much interest revived of late in "Poor Carlotta." The cause is the death of her faithful physician, Dr. Basleur, in Brussels. His interest in the case of the Princess is very remarkable, and he visited her shortly before his death. Carlotta is still under treatment at Brussels. She still remains in the sad, indifferent condition of melancholia, unaffected by the terrible change that occurs around her. She is extremely submisive, and much is said of her great patience.

A successful case of transfusion of blood was performed at Lacon, Illinois, recently, by Dr. Reeder, of that place. It is the second operation of the kind ever attempted in the West, and the first that has proved successful. Fourteen ounces of blood taken from the arm of Mrs. Stine was transfused to the veins of Mrs. George Bane, the patient's pulse falling in two days from 110 to 90. The lady, whose life was despaired of, is now believed to be in a fair way of recovery.

During nine months of the present year we have shipped to Europe $97,462,960 worth of breadstuffs—an increase of almost $14,000,000 over the same months of the previous year. In the single article of illuminating oil we have made a gain of almost $6,000,000 over last year, having already exported $27,719,658 worth. Of bacon, hams and lard we have shipped $54,194,538 worth—a gain over the same period last year of more than $13,000,000. Our exports of leaf tobacco have amounted to $26,028,473, almost double that of last year.

Great revelations are expected from Woodward, through which many prominent New Yorkers will suffer, without distinction of party. They will form a perfect apocalypse.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Examination of the Allegheny River—Reports of Major Merrill and Lieutenant Mahan.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1876.

The following advance copy from the report of the Chief of Engineers of the reports of Major Merrill and Lieutenant Mahan, on the examination of the Allegheny river below Freeport, the survey of the same river near Pittsburgh, and the commercial advantages and resources will be found interesting and instructive:

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 8, 1876.

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to transmit the report on the "Allegheny river below Freeport, Pa.," and on the "Allegheny river near Pittsburgh, Pa.," ordered in the River and Harbor bill approved March 3, 1875. These surveys were assigned to my charge by your letter of March 22, 1875. The instructions which I received directed me to make a careful survey of so much of the Allegheny river as lay within the limits of the city of Pittsburgh, and to make a reconnaissance survey of that portion between the upper city limits and Freeport. I assigned the charge of these surveys to Lieutenant F. A. Mahan, Corps of Engineers, who was assisted by L. V. Hoag, Jr., civil engineer. Lieutenant Mahan's report is here with forwarded. It has been kept back until now to await the completion of the maps.

The distance from Freeport to the mouth of the Allegheny is a little more than thirty miles, and to the city limits of Pittsburgh is nearly twenty-two miles. The length of river within the corporation limits of Pittsburgh is eight and one quarter miles. This distance was surveyed with great care, and has been platted on the scale of one inch to two hundred feet, which is the same scale as that adopted for the survey of the Monongahela and the Ohio portions of the harbor of Pittsburgh, made by Lieutenant Mahan in 1874. By combining these two maps a complete map can be obtained of the water front of Pittsburgh, and it will also include all the water front of Allegheny city, except the portion opposite Brunot's island, which was surveyed in 1870. Therefore our maps of the harbors of these important river cities are now complete.

The fall of the Allegheny between Freeport and its mouth, as shown by the profile, is 52 14 feet. On account of the extraordinary rains and floods of July and August, the reconnoitering party engaged on the piece of river lying above Pittsburgh could not obtain a low water profile, as the least water found on the shoals during the time of the examination was three feet. The water surface on this part of the line has been platted without reduction to low water, as such reduction could not be made with accuracy. It is well known that the fall at the head of a natural pool is always much greater than at its foot, and that the surface at ripples or bars is less affected by a decrease in the supply of water than the surfaces of pools, so that a radical improvement of the navigation that will give adequate depths at all times will necessitate permanent or movable dams, and for such no doubt the knowledge of the low-water profile is not necessary. The survey of that part of the river within the city limits was made more carefully, and it shows the low-water surface.

The chief articles of commerce on the Allegheny river are lumber and petroleum. I am satisfied that any such an improvement would prefer the river in its present condition, as they cannot do any rafting except when the small streams near headwaters are full; and when this is the case the main river has a sufficiency of water, and no time is lost in passing through the locks, nor are they compelled to steer their rafts through navigation passes, which, however wide they may be, must yet of necessity be less wide than the unobstructed river.

As regards the wishes of the petroleum or oil interests as to future improvements, I cannot speak with certainty, as no person in this interest has communicated with me on this subject; but Lieutenant Mahan states that there is a general desire for slack water on the part of the bargemen who transport oil to Pittsburgh. Petroleum being a fluid product, is capable of transportation by gravity, and this quality has already been largely utilized by the construction of "pipe lines," by which it is made to flow through long lines of pipe, just as water is delivered in cities. The viscosity of the fluid uses up the initial head in a relatively short distance; but by establishing relays of pumps the head can be regained from time to time until the fluid reaches its destination.

This system has been used for several years in delivering oil for short distances; but it is only lately that attempts have been made to deliver in this manner in Pittsburgh. Whether this new method of transportation will prove a success and put an end to transportation of oil in barges (I would not undertake to express an opinion), would seem to be prudent to wait a short time to ascertain this fact before incurring expenses that might prove unnecessary and unremunerative. With these views I do not feel called upon to recommend any work for the present on the Allegheny above the limits of Pittsburgh.

Within the city limits there is a work that is important in itself as a very necessary improvement of the Allegheny harbor of Pittsburgh. This is the construction of a lock and dam about mid-way of the Allegheny river. This work will necessarily be the first to be built in case Congress should decide to improve the navigation of the Allegheny river, and the duties that may fairly arise as to the advisability of the other dams do not apply to this one, as there are strong independent reasons for this work. From its mouth to the city limits, a distance of 8 3 miles, the Allegheny is lined on both sides with important industrial establishments, mostly connected with the iron or petroleum industries. These establishments urgently call for permanent water communication with the Ohio, and the great value of their products and the value to the whole industry of the productions of our most important manufacturing center seem to justify the necessary expenditure, even though the river should be neglected.

The proper site for this dam is at the Sixteenth [Mechanics'] street bridge. This site is definitely fixed by the fact that the navigable channel on the right, or Ohio at Davis' Island will give six feet of water at all stages up to this point. This, therefore, is the proper location for the next dam, on the supposition that six feet is established as the minimum to be allowed anywhere in Pittsburgh harbor.

It is my opinion that the dam in question should be a movable dam, and that the width of navigable pass need not exceed 200 feet, as the absence of navigation by large fleets will make this width ample for all purposes. Such an one I would prefer, and for the additional reason that there would be no serious difficulty in widening this pass at a future date should it be found necessary.

The best size of lock to be used in connection with this dam depends entirely upon the kind of steamboats and barges used on the Allegheny and the trade that will be used after this dam is built. This is a study that had better be postponed until actual construction is probable, but for the purposes of this estimate I will assume that the lock should be of the same size as the one now under construction on the Monongahela, near Morgantown, namely: 200 feet between miter-sills, and fifty feet in clear width.

The limited allotment for the survey, and the necessity of preparing the maps before selecting the sites for the dams, made it impracticable to determine the exact character of foundation by boring. From the information that was obtained I am led to believe that all the sites are overlain with gravel to such a depth as to prevent reaching rock at moderate cost. I therefore make my estimates on the supposition of a gravel foundation.

ONE MOVABLE DAM AND LOCK IN HARBOR OF PITTSBURGH.

One lock, 200 by 50.....	$95,000
Navigable pass, 200 feet, at $225 94.....	45,382
Low wier, 350 feet, at $212 08.....	74,228
High wier, 350 feet, at $112 48.....	39,371
Two piers, at $5,358.....	10,716
Masonry abutment.....	10,375
	$275,068
Contingencies, 10 per cent.....	24,506
	$299,574
For references, I add an approximate estimate of improving the river from its mouth to Freeport by five permanent dams, with an average lift of eleven feet.	
IMPROVEMENT FROM MOUTH TO FREEPORT BY PERMANENT DAMS.	
5 locks, 200 by 50.....	$325,000
5 masonry abutments, at $4,500.....	22,500
5,355 feet of timber dam, at $65.....	348,075
	$695,575
Contingencies and engineering 10 per cent.....	69,557
	$765,132

It will be seen from the above that a permanent dam within the city limits would not cost more than fifty-five per cent. of a moveable dam. Under these circumstances the choice between the two might properly be left to the parties most interested.

This report is accompanied by a map of the portion of the river surveyed. It is in two parts; one embracing that part of the river within the limits of the city of Pittsburgh, and the other that portion above the city.

Respectfully submitted.
WM. E. MERRILL,
Major of Engineers.

Brig. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT F. A. MAHAN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, O., December 15, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following result of the work done on the Allegheny river, Pennsylvania, during the past summer:

Your instructions to me were to go to Pittsburgh, Pa., and, after making up my party, to make a reconnaissance and survey of the Allegheny river from Freeport to the mouth. The reconnaissance was to cover that part of the river outside of the limits of the city of Pittsburgh, and the survey was to cover the part within those limits.

In compliance with your orders, I left Cincinnati on the 9th of July and arrived in Pittsburgh on the 10th. On my arrival I found that my assistant, Mr. Hoag, had partly organized the party, of which I completed the organization. The party was divided into two sections, I taking direct charge of the first and Mr. Hoag of the second.

The work of my section consisted in determining the fall of the river between Freeport and the mouth, and in making the reconnaissance between Freeport and Slade's run, which is the boundary line of the city of Pittsburgh. Mr. Hoag's party had the survey and soundings between Slade's run and the mouth. The length of the river covered by the reconnaissance was 21.7 miles, and that covered by the survey was 8.3 miles.

Work was very much impeded by the constant rains and high water of the latter part of July and the beginning of August. As an example of this I will state the experience of my party in running the levels down the river: We began leveling on Tuesday morning, July 18, and ended at noon on Friday, July 23, during which time we should have had 112 working hours, but as a matter of fact, it rained seventy-two hours, and we worked but forty hours. Consequently I did not complete my work until a month later than I expected. In making out my estimate of the amount required to do the work, I allowed for only thirty three per cent. of the time being lost by rains; but when that percentage was increased to sixty four in the beginning of the season it will be readily seen that the last part of the work had to be very much hurried in order that the funds provided for the work should not be overrun. Owing to these causes the results of my work are not as satisfactory as I should wish to have them, especially in almost the most important point, viz, in the determination of the fall of the river, which is not the low water fall, as it should be. However, I think that for all purposes of a reconnoissance it is a sufficiently close approximation, and is certainly serviceable in case any future work should be done on the Allegheny.

The Allegheny river rises in Potter county, Pennsylvania, from whence it pursues a northwesterly course to Salamanca, N. Y.; thence it runs southwest to Franklin; thence to Mahoning it runs southeast; thence to Pittsburgh it runs southwest again.

A very steady source of its water supply is to be found in Lake Chautauqua and the neighboring ponds, in Chautauqua county, New York. These bodies empty into the river through Conewango creek, which is the first of the principal tributaries of the Allegheny, which it joinsat Warren.

The principal tributaries are Conewango creek, just mentioned; Tionesta creek, joining at Tionesta; Oil creek, joining at Oil City; Red Bank creek, joining at Red Bank Furnace; the Clarion river, joining at Foxburg; Mahoning creek, joining at Mahoning; and the Kiskiminetis (or Kiskiminitas) river, joining just above Freeport. The head waters of the Kiskiminetis are not far from the Castleman river, the main tributary of the Youghiogheny river.

As the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, under which this examination was made, requires it to extend from Freeport to the mouth of the river, I shall only consider so much of the river as is found below the mouth of the Kiskiminetis.

The general course of this part of the river is southwest. The bed is composed almost wholly of broken sandstone rock and of gravel, with here and there a little sand and mud. Wherever the rock strata are visible on either side of the river they are almost horizontal, consequently I infer that the true bed of the river is of rock at no great depth below the apparent bottom, but of this I cannot be sure, as I made no borings.

The river is composed alternately of deep pools and ripples, the latter having steep falls as a rule. The worst ripples are Rock ripple, just opposite the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, and Garrison ripple, at the head of Herr's Island. The channel in each of these is hard to follow; the water is shallow and the current swift. Poketo (pronounced Puck-e-ty) ripple has a very swift current, but the water is quite deep and the channel is easily followed. The worst ripples on Nine Mile Island are also bad, Lock-hart's ripple and the ripples at Metzgar and at Twelve Mile Island.

The pools have plenty of water, being in every case very deep, there being many places where, in low water, there is no bottom at ten feet, and in one pool known as Logan's eddy, there is one stretch where there is no bottom at sixteen feet, and another where there is none at twenty-five feet.

The country along the river is not well adapted to agriculture, owing to the small amount of space occupied by the bottom lands and to quantities of stone found in the ground near the hills, nor does it appear to possess any particular mineral wealth, although I did see a great many quarries of good sandstone that looked as though it might make good building material.

The towns are all small, Freeport being the largest. It is here that the railroad to Butler branches off from the West Pennsylvania Railroad. There is an iron mill, oil refining, barrel making, lumber sawing and whisky distilling; there being, so far as I could find, one refinery, one cooper shop, one sawmill and one distillery. Natrona, the next town below Freeport, is the seat of the Pennsylvania Salt Company's works. A Lutheran church is in a new mill and being mill, and a little below is an oil refinery and a cooper shop. At the remaining towns I saw nothing in the way of manufacturing interest.

There is a railroad on each side of the river, the Allegheny Valley Railroad on the east bank, and the West Pennsylvania Railroad on the west bank. The Allegheny Valley Railroad goes as far as Oil City, and the Western Pennsylvania Railroad follows the river to a point about a mile and a half above Parker's Landing, crosses the river and joins the Pennsylvania Railroad at Blairsville.

The commerce of the river is at present confined to lumber, oil and stone. There may be a small trade in other materials, but it is so small that it may be disregarded without in the least affecting the present question. Lumber is rafted in rafts, oil and stone in flatboats. The flatboats used in carrying cobblestones or "boulders" are called guppers (?). The stone trade is probably the smallest of the three interests. The rafting interest it would be hard to value, as so much lumber goes down the Ohio. The oil interest is probably the most important; not so much in the amount of oil carried by river as in the magnitude of the oil trade proper.

As oil is the only article that is carried in large quantities by other means than by the river, we must first inquire what the present facilities for carrying it to Pittsburgh are.

The present modes of transportation are three in number: first, by rail; second, by pipe; third, by river, the last being only available during high water. Of the oil carried by rail a greater part is moved by the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Whatever oil is brought by rail from the Butler county region, is taken by the West Pennsylvania Railroad. To the latter road there is a powerful opposition in the Columbia Conduit Company, an organization that has laid a line of pipes from the Butler oil region to a place called Hoboken, about nine miles above the mouth of the river, and about one mile above the city of Pittsburgh, and on the opposite side of the river. At this point the pipes cross the river on five tanks, each having a capacity of 8,000 barrels.

While the Columbia Conduit Company was laying its pipes, it desired to carry them across the track of the West Pennsylvania Railroad, but the Pennsylvania Railroad opposed this. The Columbia Conduit Company then laid its pipes over the road, and then it tried to tunnel under the road, but in each case the Pennsylvania Railroad drove the Conduit Company's men off with armed force, and finally the matter was carried into the courts and a decision was rendered in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This was unfortunate for the Conduit Company, because its pipe was on one side of the railroad track and its tanks were on the other. The only thing the Conduit Company could do was done. Large tank-wagons were made, and in these the oil was carried from the pipes to the tanks.

When I was last in Pittsburgh I was told that by some arrangement between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the former agreed to allow the Columbia Conduit Company to carry the pipes across their road, but whether this agreement will stand in case of a future rupture between the two railroads I cannot say, especially as the Pennsylvania Railroad has the decision of the courts behind it.

Two other pipe lines are projected, to have a terminus at a point on the Allegheny river about 2,500 feet above the West Pennsylvania Railroad bridge. These lines are owned, the one by the Keystone Pipe Company, the other by the Atlantic Pipe Company. The line of the former was to have been completed by the middle of September. These lines, should the owners desire to extend them to Pittsburgh, will be free from the troubles to which the Columbia Conduit Company was subjected, as they can avoid crossing the track of the West Pennsylvania Railroad.

The cost of bringing oil to Pittsburgh from Parker's Landing is thirty-five cents per barrel by rail and twelve and a half to fifteen cents by water. This does not include the pipe transportation from the wells to Parker's Landing. The price charged by the Columbia Conduit Company is thirty cents to Hoboken and sixty cents to refineries situated within the city limits. The cause of this high price to refineries in the city is that the Columbia Conduit Company has an arrangement with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by virtue of which the oil, if carried at these rates, must be shipped by that road after having been refined, and the refiners who obtain their oil from the Conduit Company receive a rebate on its arrival at the sea shore. The Keystone Pipe Company charge thirty cents per barrel for delivering at Freeport, the United Pipe Company thirty cents for delivery at Parkers, and the other lines terminating at Parkers from twenty to twenty-five cents; but the United Pipe Line is considered the best, as buyers seem willing to pay a little more to have their oil delivered by this line.

Boats engaged in carrying oil from Parker's can only run between two and a half to three months during the year; the rest of the time they are idle. They can run on thirty inches of water, or, if not, boats can be built that will do so, and on such a stage of water they could bring to Pittsburgh all the oil the refineries can use, and at half the above rates, provided that there were that much water in the Allegheny all the year round. A steamboat with three barges brings on one trip from 4,200 to 5,500 barrels. The rates given above are for a barrel containing forty-two gallons, the trade standard for oil.

We thus see that the cost of transportation from the wells to the heads of the various pipe lines is the same in all cases, viz, thirty cents per barrel.

We also see that the cost of transportation from Parker's Landing to Pittsburgh is by rail thirty-five cents, and by water twelve and half to fifteen cents. Hence the cost of a barrel of oil delivered at Pittsburgh is from twenty to twenty-two and half cents less when transported by water from Parker's than it is when transported by rail.

Freeport is nearly half way between Parker's and Pittsburgh, and, assuming the cost of transportation by rail from Freeport to be forty cents of the cost from Parker's, we obtain twenty-three and a third cents; but by water it is ten cents, making a difference in favor of water transportation of thirteen and a third cents.

The average saving in the cost of transportation per barrel from Freeport or Parker's to Pittsburgh, is seventeen cents.

Something over 3,000,000 of barrels of oil are carried yearly to Pittsburgh, and were it all carried by water after it reaches the river, the saving in transportat on alone would be $510,000.

In this discussion I have not considered the Columbia Conduit Company beyond merely giving their price of delivery at Hoboken, on account of their peculiar and special arrangements with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

I have also assumed prices by rail from Freeport because I have not yet heard of any oil coming from there in that way.

Whether any of the other pipe lines will eventually run to Pittsburgh it is impossible to say.

Having seen for how much less oil can be transported by river than by rail, and bearing in mind that the river is available for purposes of navigation but a small time during the year, it is evident that any improvement that would tend to increase the facilities of water-transportation must be of great benefit to the commerce of the river. There is one part of the year when the river cannot be used under any circumstances, and that is during the presence of ice from about December 1 to April 1, and counting only the period of navigation, we obtain for the saving in transportion $340,000.

It being thus manifest that the oil trade would be vastly benefited by the existence of permanent navigation, let us see how this permanent navigation can be obtained.

The mode of improvement that naturally first suggests itself is to slack water the river, but with some departures from the ordinary methods.

This system of improvement has generally been adopted for rivers where the depth of the water is almost always too little, but this is not the case on the Allegheny. The pools have at all times plenty of water, and the only obstructions are the ripples to be found here and there, and consequently the improvement to be made confines itself to some means of passing them. The elevations in the bed of the river by which the ripples are formed have steep sides as a rule, consequently a cut of no great length might be made through the ridge, and of such depth as may be determined on. In this cut might be set a lock and the ridge be used as a dam, or a small dam might be constructed on its crest, but in either case the surface of the ridge must be so protected as to make it permanent. The kind of dam to be used, if a dam be adopted, will depend entirely on the site proposed for the structure. As a rule I should prefer movable dams, as causing, when down, less obstruction to the flow of water, and, being covered from shocks from floating bodies, especially ice. The movable dam would undoubtedly be more expensive than the permanent dam, but I think it would be safer under the circumstances. However, the particular improvement to be applied to each case would be a matter of special study.

The next point to examine is how the other two branches of commerce would be affected by such an improvement. As to the guypermen that I spoke to, and they were many, unanimously expressed the hope that the river might be slack watered and that a good tow-path might be made along the bank. This would doubtless be a great advantage to them, because as the river is now they have very hard work to pass the ripples when going down the horse power up stream, but to make up for this they can float down. If the river was slackwatered they would have to be towed each way, but still they would prefer it as they could make their trips with greater regularity and certainty.

So far as rafting is concerned, it may appear at first sight as though this interest might suffer from the construction of dams, but the experiences of the west branch of the Susquehanna river show that the movement of rafts are in no way interfered with, because the dams on this river are provided with sluices or inclined chutes made for the express purpose of allowing rafts to pass, and at Lock Haven a raft of eleven feet is passed by a sluice or inclined plane, of which the slope is one on 142.

The system above proposed seems to me to be the only one that will meet the requirements of the case. If other means be adopted we will have trouble. If we attempt to make cuts through the ridges and have the depth of water sufficient for navigation we run the risk of draining off the upper pool into the lower, and we may also find the cut contemplated to be very long and expensive, and in the other case, if we attempt to gain depth by narrowing the channel we will at once produce a velocity of current that will be far too great to stem. Taking everything into consideration I incline strongly to the system of slack water by means of movable dams, although a more detailed and elaborate study will be required before anything can be definitely decided on.

It is of course absolutely impossible to predict the exact effect that any improvement of the river may produce, but I think I may safely say that the mere improvement as far as Freeport will be of no advantage except to the Butler county oil trade, because the Allegheny has had placed to be passed between Freeport and Parker's, and the improvement to Freeport will not aid navigation above that point. But if improvement at all be made I opine that it will have to be carried far up the river to be of any value in developing the resources of the country, but whether it would pay to do this is altogether another matter.

I have been informed by gentlemen who have been a great deal in the country adjacent to the upper parts of the Allegheny, that many fine mineral deposits are there; coal, iron ore and limestone being found in great abundance and of good quality. The coal deposits ought not be made specially available as an article of commerce, because it is too soft, and, being apt to break into small pieces by handling, will not bear transportation; but it is an excellent fuel and can be used economically and to great advantage in reducing the surrounding iron ore and in other local industries. At present there is no coal shipped from the Allegheny Valley, so far as I could learn. "I saw one or two abandoned mines, but from what I gathered in conversation with persons familiar with the country I doubt whether any trade of any amount can spring up in this product of the earth. The ore and limestone need some better and cheaper mode of transportation than is now afforded by rail, because the prices of transportation are so great now, that it does not pay to bring them to the furnaces near Pittsburgh. Another element must be considered in connection with the development of the coal trade in this region, and that is the natural gas, which is found in apparently inexhaustible quantities, and which they are now beginning to use in connection with the iron manufacture, and I am told that it makes a cheaper and better fuel than coal, and in some sections can be found of adapting this gas to this purpose, so as to use it in the best way, I doubt not but that the use of coal will be postponed, at least, as abandoned in this region.

Respectfully submitted.

F. A. MAHAN,
Lieutenant Engineers.

Major W. E. MERRILL,
Corps of Engineers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Leather is looking up, and now, as in good times, there is nothing like leather.

Expounders of the Constitution are thickening on every hand. There never was such a crop.

A sweet fragrance is wafted to us from the land of orange blossoms, this morning. Florida goes for Hayes.

It is proposed to reduce the city debt of New York by selling unproductive real estate owned by the city.

A new magazine is named "Prometheus." After a year's issue subscribers can have "Prometheus Bound."

The *Post* has now the only Democratic rooster in the country that has not gone down, and he is getting the lock-jaw.

The annual ice embargo has been laid on the Erie Canal, and the harvest days of the railroad companies are about to begin.

Thousands of bushels of apples and hundreds of tons of butter, are sent every week to England, from the United States.

The best way for the Democrats to serve their country is to shoulder their tongues and await the returns of the electoral college.

Small pox is killing off the Icelanders who settled on the shores of Lake Winnepeg. Also, their Indian neighbors and the Mennonites.

Tramps are acting on the co-operative principle, and they go armed, like knights-errant. "Union and Force" is their motto.

Russia has given an order for 3,500 more torpedoes. She must expect such attacks on her ports as can be made only by English fleets.

The youthful mind is now turned towards prospects of skating, and there is an active demand in the market for small change for strap money.

Our Democratic contemporary blustered up again yesterday as brave as a sheep. Its warlike tone is about as alarming as the cackle of its roosters.

Last month eleven foreign steamers arrived at Boston, being the largest number of steamers that ever arrived at that port in any month before. All had full cargoes.

The South Carolinian Board of Canvassers had on their prison board all the delicacies of the season, including canvass-back ducks. They must have thought it a fine lark.

Taking the popular vote as a basis for calculation, Cincinnati is the fifth city in the United States in point of population. New York, of course, comes first, Philadelphia second, Brooklyn third, Chicago fourth and Cincinnati fifth.

A man named Wick was "picked up" in the streets of New York in an inebriated condition the other day, and when asked why he didn't go home, said he couldn't, "because he was burned out."

The New York *Observer* has an article on "Non-heading Cabbages," and the way in which they can be induced to come to something. Cabbages are not alone in sometimes failing to come to a head.

A new association has been started "to elevate the grade of butter manufactured in this country." It is hoped that the elevation of grade will not enable the butter of the future to outrank the butter of the period.

The exportation of American-fed beef slaughtered, dressed and quartered, has grown within the year to be a large and remunerative business, and there is room for it to assume tenfold its present proportions before any one need even ask whether it may not possibly be overdone.

A queer case has just been decided by the New York Supreme Court. A man convicted of receiving stolen goods wanted to hire a pew in a synagogue. The trustees refused to rent it to him. He applied for a mandamus to compel them to accept his money, but the court refused it.

A late Charleston (S. C.) paper says: "After every storm on Morris Island coffins and skeletons of soldiers killed in the siege are brought to view, from the earth being washed away. A walk along the beach the day after an easterly or southerly gale would give some of our warlike spirits a distaste for the pomp and circumstance of glorious war."

DRY GOODS.

Monday, December 4th, 1876.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Fed eral Street, Alleghe heny, Pa.

☞ WE TAKE VERY GREAT PLEAS URE IN INVITING THE ATTENTION ATTRACTIVE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSO RTMENT AND DISPLAY OF LATEST & WHICH ARE NOW SO GENERAL

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, December 4, 1876.

In connection with the treatment of the subject of bad debts, in the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, to which we have already alluded, it is estimated that the amounts charged off during the current dividend period ending March 1st will be nearly as great as for that immediately preceding. The Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks that if this estimate should prove to be well founded it behooves the banks to be especially careful to make few bad debts, for if actual losses to any considerable extent shall have to be added to lessened profits there must be a bad showing in the end. The banks in the principal cities have for three years past held large amounts of currency as a dead weight, which greatly augments the nominal amount of deposits reported by them. The rate of interest prevailing has, therefore, been unprecedentedly low, the average rate in the city of New York for the three years ending June 30, 1876, where the largest financial business of any city in the country is transacted, having been 3.4 per cent. upon call loans and 5.8 per cent. on commercial paper, while the average rate during the year past has been 3.3 per cent. on call loans and 5.5 per cent. on commercial paper. The rates realized in Philadelphia have not been materially larger than those stated at New York and in this city while somewhat higher have ruled at low figures throughout. It is therefore seen that the rate during the first year 1875-76 was somewhat less than the average rate for the three years previous. The banks have thus held a large amount of money which could not be used at remunerative rates. The Comptroller acknowledges, to the credit of the national banks, that the Government is receiving a revenue from them which is more than equal to all taxes paid by them before the war.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says, concerning the movement in Government bonds on Friday: The Government bond market was somewhat excited this morning by the basis on the part of foreign bankers to make sales of the five per cents of 1881. Long quotations came lower, and thus the desire to sell was partly accounted for, but the offerings were large and prices in this market dropped heavily. It was said that the orders came from Berlin, and that the German Government was anxious to dispose of some portion of the $20,000,000 of these bonds bought some time ago. This statement did not obtain much credit, for it was not believed that the Government would appear in the open market as sellers of these or any other bonds. Another explanation given was that the parties on the Continent who have been holding these securities have become alarmed at the mixed condition of political affairs here, and fear the settlement will cause trouble with cause. The fives closed off by the old syndicate are said to be not all permanently placed, and are in the hands of parties who have held them for a long time. The price abroad has been artificially maintained to some extent, and now these holders feel bearish. The sixes have drifted over to London, where they have been held awaiting purchase by the syndicate as fast as they are called. It is estimated that about $2,000,000 of the fives of 1881 were sold to-day outside the board.

—A question of considerable interest to stock brokers and their customers was decided in the Court of Appeals, Westminster Hall, November 16, in *re.* Strachan, *ex parte* Cook, in bankruptcy. The bankrupt was a broker, and the question was whether his customer, who had placed trust funds in his hands, with notice that they were trust funds, was entitled to receive them out of the assets in preference to general creditors. The ruling was that he was so entitled if the money could be traced. Sir G. Bramwell saying that the principal difficulty arose out of the fact that crossed checks were used in the transfer of the money to the broker. If the amount had been handed to him in sovereigns, there could be no question.

—The great depression in the real estate market, which still continues, has caused attention to be directed to the corporations which have large investments in real property and mortgage loans on such. According to their last annual reports, the life, fire and marine insurance and trust companies of this city have $16,817,159 invested in real estate and $136,362,229 loaned on it—a total of more than $155,000,000 and the question asked is, How much have these investments depreciated since the property was bought or the loans were made? Real estate has declined about 40 per cent. from the highest point of its inflation during the last decade; in the case of companies professed to lend only from one-third to one-half its appraised value when the loans were made, the mortgages have ceased to be good security for their loans still, although there is practically no market for real estate at present. Even, however, if it is admitted that the property mortgaged would now sell at auction for the amount of the loans, there is no doubt that as soon as the prosperity of the country revives it will be worth far more, even if it does not mount within twenty-five per cent. of the highest estimates of the inflation period, so there is no reason for apprehending danger to the holders of the mortgages if they are not compelled to realize on their investments, and of course they will not be while they remain solvent.—*New York Commercial.*

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 4, 1876.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	108¾	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅞	108⅞
U.S. 6s, 1881, coup.	108	108	108	108	108¼	108¼
5-20's, 1865	106½				106½	
5-20's, 1865, new	107				107	
5-20's, 1867	112¼	112¾			112	
5-20's, 1868	113	113¼			113	
5-20's, 1868, registered	113	113½			113½	
10-40's	112¾	112¾			112¾	
10-40's, coupon	113	113¼			113¼	
Currency 6s	121	121½			121½	
New 5 per cents	111	111¾			111¾	
Western Union Tel.	72	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	72
Quicksilver					24	
Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Marlposa	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do. preferred	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Adams Express	101				101	
Wells Fargo Ex.	88				88	
American Ex.	61½				61½	
United States	36				36	
New York Central	130				130	
Erie	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Do. preferred	16				16	
Harlem	137½				137½	
Michigan Central	43				43	
Panama	120				120	
Lake Shore	55½				55½	
Illinois Central	71				71	
Jersey Central	30½				30½	
North Western	25				25	
Do. preferred	59				59	
C. C. & I. C.	7				7	
C. & Alton	59½				59½	
Do. preferred	70				70	
C. & N. W.	32½				32½	
St. Paul common	20				20	
Do. preferred	34				34	
Wabash common					6	
Fort Wayne	102¾				102¾	
Ohio and Mississippi	10				10	
Union Pacific	58½				58½	
Harlem guaranteed	136¾				136¾	
New Jersey Central	37				37	
Chantilly & Std. Joe.	6				6	
Iron Mountain	8¾				8¾	
C. C. & I. C.	7				7	
Missouri Pacific	25				25	
Rock Island	99¾				99¾	
St. Louis & Pittsburgh	3				3	
Do. preferred	8				8	
Toledo & Wabash	6¾				6¾	
Do. preferred	15				15	
Ft. Wayne	102				102	
Terre Haute	3				3	
Do. preferred	8				8	
Chicago & Alton	90				90	
Do. preferred	120				120	
Ohio & Mississippi	10¾				10¾	
Del. & Lack.	96				96	
Atlantic & P. Tel.	24				24	
Indiana Central	3				3	
Missouri Pacific	25				25	
Atlantic & P. pref.	8				8	
Rur. & Quincy	113				113	
Hannibal & St. Joe.	12¾				12¾	
Union Pac. stock	58½				58½	
Union Pac. land grants	40¾				40¾	
Union Pac. bonds	103¾				103¾	
Do. land grants	100				100	
Do. S. F. bonds	89¾				89¾	
C. Central	94½				94½	

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	45¾	45¾	
Reading	29⅝	29⅞	
United Cos. of N. J.	138	138½	
Phila. & Erie	8	8¼	
Lehigh Valley	48	48¾	
Lehigh Valley, prefd.	104	104¾	
Central Transportation	....	40	
Empire Transportation	....	50	
Pacific Postal Telegraph	....	14	
P., C. & St. L., m. bonds	....	....	83½

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 108⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Money active at 6@7 per cent. Gold, closing at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $298,000. Customs receipts $244,000. Clearings $21,000,000. Sterling quiet at 482@484.

GOLD.

Gold weak; after selling at 108¾ it closed at 108⅝. Carrying rates 3@5 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds—Central Pacific and Western consolidated gold coupons strong at 92¾. State securities quiet. Stocks dull and rather weak at the opening, with a decline of from ½ to ¾ per cent., the latter Lake Shore. The market was steady at the decline until near the close, when it became strong and prices advanced from ¼ to ⅝ per cents for Lake Shore and 1½ per cent. for Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 1 for New Jersey Central. In the last half hour the market declined from ¼ to ⅝ per cent., the latter sales Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The reaction was due to active money. Transactions 90,000 shares, of which 3,500 were Western Union, 4,000 St. Paul preferred, 2,400 Erie, 32,000 Lake Shore, 2,800 Wabash, 1,500 Union Pacific, 3,000 New Jersey Central and 22,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

West. Union Tel.	72	Rock Island	99¾
Quicksilver	24	St. Paul	20
Do. preferred	39	Do. preferred	34
Pacific Mail	24¾	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
Marlposa	1	Do. preferred	15
Do. preferred	4¾	Ft. Wayne	102
Adams Express	101	Terre Haute	3
Wells Fargo Ex.	88	Do. preferred	8
American Ex.	61½	Chicago & Alton	90
United States	36	Do. preferred	120
New York Central	130	Ohio & Mississippi	10¾
Erie	9¾	Del. & Lack.	96
Do. preferred	16	Atlantic & P. Tel.	24
Harlem	137½	Indiana Central	3
Michigan Central	43	Missouri Pacific	25
Panama	120	Atlantic & P. pref.	8
Lake Shore	55½	Rur. & Quincy	113
Illinois Central	71	Hannibal & St. Joe.	12¾
Jersey Central	30½	Union Pac. stock	58½
North Western	25	Union Pac. bonds	103¾
Do. preferred	59	Union Pac. land grants	100
C. C. & I. C.	7	Do. S. F. bonds	89¾
C. & Alton	59½	C. Central	94½
Do. preferred	70		

GOVERNMENTS.			
6s, coupons, 1881	108½	New 6's	102½
5's, 1865	106½	10-40's, registered	112¾
5's, 1865, new	107	10-40's, coupons	113¼
5's, 1867	112¾	Currency 6's	121½
5's, 1868	113¼		

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	45¼	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	42	Missouri 6's	103¼
Virginia, new	42		

LONDON, December 4, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £50,000. Consols 93 9-16. United States bonds —5 20's, 1865, 103½; do. 1867, 109½; 10-40's 107½; new 5's, 105¼. Railroad securities —New York Central 93; Erie 9½; do. preferred 16.

PARIS, December 4.—Rentes 105 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 4.—United States bonds—New 5's 100¾.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—Gold 109½@109¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 9½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 4, 1876.

Business was generally quiet to-day, and the wholesale and commission houses reported a light volume of trade. This is not otherwise than was to be expected at this particular period, and will probably continue to be the case until the holiday trade opens up in a couple of weeks. Prices are generally steady, the exceptions being a slight decline in sugars and another advance in potatoes.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,710	Apples, bbls	229
Corn, bus	745	Cheese, bxs	50
Wheat, bus	820	Butter, pkgs	69
Barley, bus	1,100	Hay, tons	140
Rye, bus	1,683	Bacon, pcs	13,605
Oats, bus	3,054	Hay, bales	130

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are tree in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Business remains quiet in grain circles with moderate receipts and steady prices. Wheat is firm and unchanged. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red $1 25@1 30 per bushel; amber $1 30@1 33@1 35. Corn rules steady with a fair demand for new ear at unchanged prices. We quote shelled at 58@59c for prime yellow; 57@58c for high mixed; 55@56c for low-mixed; new ear corn is steady at 49@48c per bushel. Oats are steady with a fair supply and moderate demand. We quote prime white at 36@38c per bushel; mixed 34@37c. Rye is in fair supply and easy at 70@72c. Barley is quiet and without quotable change. We quote 75@85c for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 05@1 10 Jobbing sales are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The demand is moderate and the market steady. Local millers quote their wholesale prices as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 25@7 00; prime red wheat flour $6 25@6 50 in sacks 25c less ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@7 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 50; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $6 50@6 75; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; corn meal, Pittsburgh manufacture, $3 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 75; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—In fair supply and steady. We quote loose from wagon at $12 00@16 00 ₱ ton. Baled from first hands $11 00@13 00 as to quality and condition. From store the usual advance is obtained.

MILL FEED—Remains quiet. The rates current are: Bran $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton; middlings $13 00@22 00; seconds and mixed feed $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce

APPLES—The market is tolerable active, but there is a large supply and prices show no change. We quote prices in a jobbing way at $1 75@2 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Remains steady at 35@40c ₱ gallon.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 30@31c ₱ ₱.

BRANS—The demand is active and the market is firmer. We quote prime white navy at $1 75@2 00 per bushel.

BROOM-CORN—The supply is large with a moderate demand for prime hurl and the market is rather easy. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up to 3½c; medium grades 4@5c; self-working and inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand at about 32 per cent. off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—Continues active and firm on choice grades, with lower qualities dull and weak. Creamery is selling at 28@30c. We quote prime to choice solid packed 25@26c; do roll 24@25c; choice dairy rolls 24@25c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is rather active and steady. We quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—Is in moderate demand and steady at last week's advance. We quote prime Ohio and September Ohio factory at 14c in round lots; jobbing at 14½@15c; New York factories 15c in round lots; 15½@16c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are in moderate supply and the market is generally steady. Prices range at $3 00@3 50 ₱ barrel; $2 25@3 50 ₱ bush.

CIDER—The demand is light and supply moderate. Prices range from $2 25@2 75 barrel included, for common; $3 00@3 25 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is dull and nominal at weak prices. We quote dried apples nominal at 4@4½c ₱ ₱ for prime; 6@6½c for fancy; dried peaches 9@11c.

EGGS—Fresh are in good demand and firm, while pickled are steady. Strictly fresh are quoted at 26@27c ₱ dozen; pickled are in large supply and quoted at 20@22c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@55c.

GAME—The demand is active and prices are firm. Quotations are as follows: Venison—saddles 10@12c ₱ ₱; hams 18@20c ₱ ₱; whole deer 10@12c ₱ ₱. Quails $2 00 per dozen. Pheasants $7 00 per dozen. Prairie fowl $4 50 per dozen. Rabbits 35@40c per pair.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@25c ₱ ₱; domestic 20c ₱ ₱.

NUTS—Are in good supply and the market is rather lower. We quote Pittsburgh shelled at bushel; walnuts 50c ₱ bushel; hickory nuts $1 00 ₱ bushel; shellbark $1 00@1 10.

ONIONS—Are steady at $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The market is steady with liberal offerings. We quote live chickens by the coop at 40@45c ₱ pair; dressed 12@13c ₱ ₱. Live turkeys 7@8c each; dressed 13@14c ₱ ₱. Live geese 75@85c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—The demand continues active and the market is firm with an upward tendency. Quotations on track were nominal at 40@50c for good to prime peachblows. Business from store is steady with a fair demand at 90c@$1 00 ₱ for prime peachblows; lower grades 70@80c; prime pearls $1 75@1 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets $4 50@5 00; Baltimore $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

There is a moderate trade at unchanged prices. Receipts of the new crop of hog products are increasing, some ten or eleven cars being included in receipts given above.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 6½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 10½c; clear sides 10½c.

BEEF AND TONGUES—Hams were quiet at 10c ₱ ₱ for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Smoked beef—Shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market steady. We quote refined tierces 11½c; in buckets 12¼; in half barrels 12¾c ₱ ₱; in buckets 12¾; 3-lb. in 5-lb caddies 14¼c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb caddies 14 ₱ ₱; in 3-lb pails 14¾c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb pails 14¼; in 10-lb pails 13¾c ₱ ₱. Leaf lard rules at 11c in tierces.

HAMS AND SMOKED MEATS—The market is quiet. We quote best make of extra at 9½c per gallon; current makes of extra at 8½c; No. 1 at 7½c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 90c; miners' oil, white winter, 60@62c; yellow winter, 55@57c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $17 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 8@9c ₱ ₱; country do 7½@8c ₱ ₱; rough 5½@6c ₱ ₱.

Groceries.

The trade was rather dull and limited to-day. The only noticeable alteration which we make in quotations is a reduction of about ¼c on sugars and of 3@5c on New Orleans molasses. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	11¼@11¾ c
Prime Rio	22 c	Standard C	10¼@10¾c
Prime Rio	21 c	Dry extra C	11¼@11¾c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	10¼@10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	Golden C	10¼@10¾c
Java	30 c	Crushed	11¾@11¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9½@10½c
Rio, in papers	23@24c	Cut Loaves	13¼@13¾c
20 grades do.	24 c	Crushed	13¾@13¾c
Rio, in bulk	21 c	Powdered	13 c
Java, in papers	31 c	Granulated	13 c
Java, in bulk	30½c	*Molasses.*	
Teas.		Strictly ch. N. O.	65c
Young Hyson	25@60	Prime	60@62c
Gunpowder	35@ 90	N. O.	55@60c
Imperial	32@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Japan	30@ 75	Ex. white drips	51@55c
Oolong	25@ 85	Sugar drips	55c
Fancy do	1 00	Lower grades	42@45c
Souchong	28@ 75	*Spices (whole.)*	
Spices (whole.)		Pearl	¾@1 c
Cloves	45 c	Pepper	25@30c
Allspice	17 c	*Rice.*	
Cassia	20@21 c	Choice Carlina	6½@7 c
Nutmegs	@1 10	Patna	7 @7½c
Pepper	18 c	Rangoon	6 c
Soaps.		*Soda.*	
Irish soap, ₱ box	@4 20	Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5 c
S. S. Brown ₱ box	3 75	Bi-carb, in ½ ₱ kegs	5 c
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75	Si-carb, in ₱ papers	6½c
Gold Go	6 25	*Starch.*	
Extra olive do	6 75	Lar. full wt	6 c
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	5 50	Glenlilie	11@12 c
German mottled do	7½c	Corn	10@10½c
California, ₱ box	3 50		

FISH—The market is moderately active with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$17 00	Round herring	$7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake Herring, fd-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lake Herring, do.	2 25
Extra No. 2 mackerel	11 50	L'ge Georges cod-fish, ₱ ₱	6c
No. 2 medium	11 50	Scaled herrings	25c
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut, ₱ ₱	12½
Whitefish, fd-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ ₱	6c
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herrings	20

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 @2 50; London new, $3 @3 25; Muscatel $2 50; nat. raisins $5 25 @5 50; Valentias, new, 9@9½c ₱ ₱. Currants 7@8c. Citron in drums 16@17c. Lemon and orange peel 25c. Figs, choice, in drums, 20c; do shelled 35c; do Princess 27c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples soft shell 18c; Marbot do 16c; do Sicily 15c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c; Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@13c. Tapioca 10@ 12c. Sago 10@12c. Grain—Flaked, ₱ ₱ 5c; Pearl, ₱ ₱ 6c; Granulated, ₱ ₱ 6c. Farina, ₱ ₱ 6c. Prices unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $2 00; blackberries do, $1 90; peaches, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $2 00; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $4 50.

Petroleum.

December 4—The oil market exhibited more firmness, more particularly for refined. The advance in the East has been felt here. Refined, on cars, 23½@23¾c. There are, however, but few lots changing hands in this market. The bulk of sales are made on delivery East at the following: New York 20¾@20¾c; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 20¾@20¾c. The New York sales were liberal at quotations.

PARKER, December 4, 5.50 P. M.—The crude oil market has been firm throughout the day, with an established advance of 5c over Saturday's average. Certificates opened at 48½c, and gradually strengthened during the morning to 48 62¾, and after bank hours to 48 65, which is now bid. Shipment in fair demand at 10c over certificates. Union 10c below Conduit and United.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, December 4.—The *Derrick* says: The market has been steady throughout the day, all the fluctuations being confined within the limit of 5c. Opened at $1 00@1 01, and advanced gradually to $1 03@1 reacted to $1 02, about 11 o'clock, and at noon couldn't have been quoted above $1 02. Shortly after 1 it dropped to $1 00@1, recovered to $1 01¼, declined to $1 00, reacted to $1 01¾ at 6 P. M., and in the evening closed at $1 02@1 03 and good demand. For shipment there is a good demand, prices to-day having declined from 50@75c, according to delivery. Some 48 60 lots of current formations have been sold at $2 50, but the bulk of transactions have been at $2 25@2 30. Shipments from river Thursday were 20,350 barrels, and Friday 17,500 barrels. The total amount taken from river below Oil City to-day is nothing over about 50,000 barrels, or an average of about 22,000 barrels pipeage paid.

PARKERSBURG, December 4, closing 2.—Petroleum—An advance of ½c is claimed and not creased demand from shippers. Sales of 10,000 barrels refined at 23½c; 4,000 barrels do at 23¾c. Crude 13¼c in bulk; 16¼c in barrels; refined 23¾c in bulk; 25¾c in cases; city naphtha 20c; in shipping order; refined in barrels is quoted at 23¾c at Philadelphia and nominally 23½c at Baltimore.

ROUSEVILLE, December 4.—Market firm at $3 45.

TIDIOUTE, December 4.—Market opens firm at $3 50

TITUSVILLE, December 4.—Market opens steady and quiet; no quotations yet.

OIL CITY, December 4.—Market quiet and steady; nothing doing; $3 63½ bid for United; immediate shipment $3 67½@3 70.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.—Market firm; standard white 26½@27¼c; crude 12½c; cases 30c.

PARKERS, December 4.— United $2 63¾ bid; old shipment nominal at $3 70. Market strong.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, December 4.—Petroleum—Dull and fair and market firm; crude 13¼c; refined 23½c; cases 24@25c; city naptha 14c.

LIVERPOOL, December 4.—Refined petroleum 10s 6d; spirits do 10d.

ANTWERP, December 4.—Refined petroleum 66 francs.

CLEVELAND, December 4.—Petroleum steady and firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 24½c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels
Crude, receipts, A. V. R. R.	3,120
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R.	5,116

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at $2 15@2 20 ₱ gallon. Highwines are lower at $1 12@1 13 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 25c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 23c; Pittsburgh A's 23c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 28c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ½ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ¼ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $25 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—The demand is good for prime qualities. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of belting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	6c	5 inches wide	58
1¼ inches wide	12	5½ inches wide	60
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	66
2½ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	75
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	80
3½ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 10
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 30
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 60

Discount 25 to 35 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at former prices The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 70
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 25
No. 5 hurl	2 75
No. 6 hurl	3 25
No. 3 carpet	3 25
No. 4 carpet	3 50
No. 5 carpet	3 75
No. 3 fancy parlor	4 00
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 25
Railroad (extra heavy)	2 75@3 25
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00@4 50
Whisks, 8, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 50
Misses' brooms	75

BIBBS AND LEATHER—The market has been rather quiet the past week. Rough leather and red sole are firm and somewhat advanced. Hides are steady and in some cases rather higher. We quote as follows:

Leather	
Oak sole, country ₱ b	30@ 38
Oak sole, city	38@ 39
Red sole, B. A. heavy and mid	27@ 28
Red sole, Ormoco	26@ 27
Red sole, good dull	24@ 25
Oak rough	34@ 37
Harness, city oak	34@ 37
Harness, country	29@ 33
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@ 28
Collar, oak sides, ₱ foot	12@ 14
Fair skirting ₱ b	34@ 37
Fair bridle, ₱ dozen	84 00@96 00
Belt leather ₱ b	38@ 40
Philadelphia	38@ 40
Finished upper, ₱ foot	16@ 20
Finished kips ₱ b	50@ 70

Hides.	
Green salted cows	7 @ 7¼
Green salted steers, light	7½@ 8¼
Green salted steers, heavy	8 @ 8½
Green salted calf	14@16
Green butcher cows	5½
Green butcher steers, light	6
Green butcher steers, heavy	7
Green butcher calf	12
Dry flint	14@16

The demand is active at $130 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 90c; miners' oil—No. 1 winter strained, light, 150 degrees fire test, 30c; carbon, 140 degrees fire test, 25@26c; extra engine (amber color), 500, No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 33c; spindle oil, 30c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 25c; No. 1 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 25c; whale oil, No. 1, 60c; sperm oil, No. 2, 75c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 140@150; rosindum (prepared), $1 00; rosindum (common), 75@85c; axle grease, ₱ gross, $12 00; rolling mill grease, ₱ pound, 7c; bleached winter, white oil 75c; cod oil, for tanners, 60@65c; straits oil, for tanners, 50@ 90c.

RAGS—The market is steady. We quote cotton mixed 2¼@2½c ₱ ₱; and woolen 5c.

SPICES FOR PICKLING—We quote at 90 ₱ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is steady and unchanged. We quote jobbing prices at 90@ 95 ₱ bbl for No. 1; $1 30 for extra do; $1 50 for dairy. Liverpool sell from large sacks of 220 ₱ ₱, $2 25 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $1 00 ₱ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The market is quiet but rather nominal, former quotations being unchanged as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen	6 50
Shoop pails ₱ dozen	1 85
Shoop pails ₱ dozen	2 10
Washboards, common, ₱ dozen	1 75
Washboards, common, ₱ dozen	2 00@2 15
Clothes pins, round head, ₱ box	60

WRAPPING PAPER—Crown straw and rag, 35c ₱ bundle; medium, 32c; double crown, 70c; double medium, 60c; No. 1 manila, 10@11c ₱ ₱; No. 2 do, 8@9c; hardware do, 4@5c; tea do, 2@3c; print paper, 6@7c ₱ ₱; 40 00 ₱ 1,000; do (15x20), $20 00@22 00; grocers' bags (14 1-8 x 8 1-2), $3 00; do, $2 75; do, $2 50; do, 16 ₱ ₱; do, $1 00; 18 ₱ ₱, do, $0 90.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny City

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 4, 1876.

CATTLE.

The improvement in the cattle market last week had the effect of inducing large shipments this week, and the consequence was that the market was overstocked and drooping. The receipts by rail were 311 head, against 248 head last week, and the number driven in from the neighboring rural districts was also quite large—sufficient to swell the total offerings to about 700 head, against 440 head last Monday. Although there was a fairly good demand for prime, smooth stock, it was not sufficient to absorb all the offerings, and the market was weak, most of the sales being about 25c off last week's rates, and some lots forward being sold at even heavier prices. At the close there was a considerable number in the pens unsold. Ruling rates were as follows:

Prime to choice butchers' cattle.....$ 5 40@5 60
Good to prime butchers' cattle..... 5 15@5 3
Medium to choice butchers' cattle.. 4 25@4 75
Common to medium cattle..... 3 50@4 00
Bulls, stags and cows..... 2 50@3 50
Milch cows, as to quality, per head. 25 00@70 00

HOGS.

The receipts of swine by rail were 275 head and other sources swelled the offerings to a fair volume somewhat in excess of the demand. The advance in the East Liberty hog market last week made holders very firm and their rates were somewhat above buyers' views. The consequence was that at the close of the market there were a considerable number of swine unsold on hands. Here in the East Liberty, where holders claim they can get what they ask for their hogs, the hog market was steady throughout, but rather dull. We repeat last week's prices as follows: Prime smooth hogs.....$5 75@6 00
Medium to good hogs..... 5 25@5 50
Roughs and common stock..... 4 50@5 00

SHEEP.

Offerings are very light, considerably below those of last week, and under a moderate demand were all cleared out early in the morning with the exception of a few thin lambs, which nobody wanted. The advance of last week was fully maintained, and in some cases a further advance was secured on prime grades. The quality of the offerings was fair and the sheep market on the whole was satisfactory to both buyers and sellers. On the whole, last week's rates are fairly quotable and we repeat them as follows:

Prime sheep.....$4 75@5 25
Inferior to common sheep..... 2 25@4 00
Lambs..... 3 25@5 50

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, December 4.—Beeves—Receipts 4,720 head, making 10,420 head for the week, against 8,300 head last week. Market dull and 25c lower; all grades below good and extra scarce; no good to prime fine, ungelt for Christmas stock; a few extra steers $10 75@11 00; ordinary

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 4, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	WIND—Miles P hour	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.327	25	88	W.	3	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30.323	39	77	N.	1	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.325	27	77	N.	1	Cloudy

Mean barometer...30.330 Highest thermom'r...39
Mean thermom'r...27 Lowest thermom'r...24

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, PITTSBURGH, December 4, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Cairo, Ills.—Ther. 31; wind N.; clear.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 29; wind N.; cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa—Ther. 18; clear.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 31; wind S.; clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 28; wind W.; clear.
Keokuk, Iowa—Ther. 25; wind N. W.; clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 25; clear.
Louisville, Ky.—Ther. 28; wind N. W.; clear.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 39; clear.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 27; clear.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 25; wind S.; clear.
Pittsburgh—Ther. 26; wind N. W.; cloudy.
Portland, Oregon—Ther. 46; wind W.; foggy.
Salt Lake City—Ther. 31; wind W.; clear.
San Diego, California—Ther. 54; clear.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 55; wind N. W.; smoke.
Santa Fe, N. M.—Ther. 28; wind S. E.; clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 35; clear.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 31; wind N.; fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 32; clear.
Virginia City, Mon.—Ther. 32; clear.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 23; wind N.; clear.

Inquest.

A woman named Mrs. Jennie Reed, residing when at home in Greensburg, came to Pittsburgh last week to look for a situation. She was in very poor circumstances and in ill health. The family of T. J. Wallace, corner of Duquesne way and Maddock's alley, gave her a home for a few days. Saturday night she was confined, and the child died Sunday evening. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest, a verdict of "death from natural causes" being rendered. The woman was utterly destitute of money, and the child had to be buried at the expense of the county.

Meeting of the Water Committee.

The Water Committee held a regular monthly meeting last evening, when the pay rolls were approved, as follows:

Office	$ 374 99
Lower works	887 46
Drillers	90 30
Upper works	383 83
Forty-Second Street	357 50
Street hands	360 41
Bills	4,182 53
Total	$6,838 02

The Young men's Home, on Duquesne way, was exonerated from the water tax of the present year.

The Superintendent was instructed to fill the Hiland avenue reservoirs with water as a protection to the basins.

Dr. Reed appeared before the committee, complaining that his tenement houses in the vicinity of Clark and Logan streets were without a supply of water, owing to the small pipes which lead from the principal main. The limited funds of the committee prevented action.

Adjourned.

Fell from a Bridge.

About seven o'clock yesterday morning a discharged marine named James G. Welsh, who served on the naval steamer Plymouth for three years ending on the 1st inst., while under the influence of liquor fell from the Allegheny end of the Hand street bridge, a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet, alighting on his head on the wharf below. He was very much hurt, and staggered along the footwalk of the bridge for some distance when he stopped and leaning over the hand rail lost his balance and fell to the earth below, sustaining a severe concussion of the brain which rendered him insensible. In this condition he was discovered soon after by a passerby. He was then conveyed to the Mayor's office, where his head was dressed by Dr. Cole, after which he was taken to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital in a carriage. The physician says with proper care his chances of recovery are good. Welsh has a wife out at service in a family at 243 Ridge avenue.

Accidental Shooting.

Frank Kapler, a young man about eighteen years of age and residing with his widowed mother at Soho, was accidentally shot yesterday. The occurrence took place shortly before noon in a field near Jacob Dilworth's residence on Squirrel Hill, Twenty-third ward, where the young man was found shortly afterwards. Kapler was hunting, and in crossing a fence he handled his rifle, a short barreled one, carelessly, the charge exploding and grounding him in the earth. The wound was of such a nature as to be disabling, and young Kapler dropped to the ground where he lay until, by great good fortune, parties accidentally came to the spot, who otherwise he must have perished from exposure. They carried him to Fifth avenue, where he was placed on a car and conveyed to Beach's drug store, at the corner of the avenue and Madison street. Dr. Christy was called in and dressed the wound, which is a dangerous one, having penetrated the side of the body, below the ribs.

Swan Mills.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judges McKennan and Ketcham.

The case of C. B. Willey against Kim & Lang, an action on a note, is on trial before Judge Ketcham.

Before Judge McKennan, the case of L. Q. Maxwell assignee in bankruptcy of Joseph Sproul vs. Gabriel Barnhart was taken up. This is an action to recover the difference between a bid made by defendant on assignees sale and the amount realized at a subsequent sale, the defendant having refused to take the property at his bid.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

C. H. Arnstrong & Son, debtors, Pittsburgh. On petition of C. H. Armstrong a rule was granted on the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh to show cause why they should not be indicted on the statement of the creditors of petitioner, returnable on the 5th inst. at 10 A. M.

John M. Tucker, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Order made for examination of bankrupt and witnesses before Register Willard, on five days notice.

DeGrat, Kimble & Co., bankrupts, Westmoreland county. Hearing on motion for an injunction against Isaac Irwin, continued to the 5th instant.

Wm. A. Green, bankrupt, New York, vs. A. Dunn and Chas. Oliver. Petition for an order in aid of proceedings in bankruptcy in the District Court for the Northern District of New York, presented and an order made for a hearing upon the same on the 23d inst., and in the meantime restraining the said respondents.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

John Stacey vs. Samuel McQuiggan. Verdict for defendant.

Robert Pollock and wife vs. Annie Fordham. Jury out.

Benjamine Isreal vs. Charles Quinn. Compulsory non-suit entered, with leave to move the Court *in banc* to take it off.

Jacob H. Walter vs. P. H. Laufman & Bro., and J. & J. Kinion and Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., a feigned issue to determine the ownership of certain tools, etc., used in connection with the contract for the new Water Works. On trial before Judge Collier.

Voluntary assignment of Negley Brothers & Cunningham. Petition presented, and Alexander Dempster and John R. Baum appointed appraisers.

Robert Arthur, trustee of the St. Clair Banking Company, vs. Mary Ann McClurg; action against garnishee. Verdict for defendant.

Larimer vs. Graff *et al.*; suit in ejectment to recover a piece of property on Penn street, in the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh. On trial before Judge Collier.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Wm. Dore vs. S. M. Brinton is still on trial before Judge White.

Wm. J. Wier and Radcliff Wier, partners as W. J. Wier & Co., vs. Adam Hershberger, Stephen S. Hershberger, J. J. Lawrence and Wm. P. Wilson, copartners as the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company; action for an alleged breach of contract. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Wm. Nunns vs. John R. Kreider, an action for damages for alleged false arrest and imprisonment, which was begun last Tuesday, the jury found for the defendant.

The South Pittsburgh Planing Mill Company vs. John T. Natcher. Time for filing the affidavit of defense extended.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McCarroll vs. Kruss et al.; Holliday vs. Nation Trust Company; Dicker & Co. vs. Central Trading Co.; Schantz vs. Schimmer; Taylor, for use, vs. Dunn et al.; Patrick vs. Jennings; Starkey vs. Wessel; Moeck vs. Reineman et al.; Holzabour vs. Byrne; Deroy vs. Hornberg; Schultz vs. Schimmer; Rask vs. City of Pittsburgh; Frazier vs. Robson & Campbell; McClurg & Robinson vs. Frazier; Brown vs. Wormser, Myers & Co.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The December term of this court opened yesterday. The names of the Grand Jurors were called, and George Blazier was appointed foreman. After the oath had been administered, the Court gave the jury very plain hint to get through as soon as possible, and not to put a dollar more on the people, in the way of taxes, than was absolutely necessary.

After the charge had been delivered and the Grand Jury had retired, the names of constables of the county were called, and their returns presented. There being no cases before the court the traverse jury was discharged until this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The following is the list of the Grand Jurors for the present term:

John L. Arthurs, Wm. Beckfield, George Frazier, Charles A. Copeland, John Corell, James Dixon, Jacob Deitz, Wm. L. Fife, Joseph Gibson, Joseph P. Hague, David C. Jones, James Jackson, Wm. Keown, John Kerr, Martin Luttinger, H. F. Matthews, A. Mann, Wm. McClure, John McEldry, B. F. Sand, Peter Spargo, George Thompson, J. Wallace, Jacob Yellig.

Swan Mills.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting—Report of President King—Election of Directors.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, now the Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was held at the Company's office, corner Grant and Water streets, at twelve o'clock yesterday, for the purpose of receiving the annual report of President John King and electing directors for the ensuing year.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

President King submitted the twenty-fourth annual report of the Board of Directors, as follows:

The Board of Directors respectfully submit to the stockholders the report of the operations of the company for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1876:

At the close of the last report, it was stated that arrangements were in progress for closer and more perfect working in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio road, and that better facilities with more rapid transportation between Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore would be perfected. The advantages which would thus be secured, the increased earnings which it was believed would be obtained from reasonable rates, and the decrease of expenses which was anticipated in view of the excellent condition of the road, would, it was hoped, contribute in securing for the Company thereafter greatly improved results.

Of the $5,000,000 second mortgage bonds, issued by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, the city of Baltimore, in settlement of its debt, received.....$2,337,000

The county of Allegheny in settlement of its debt received..... 279,000
And individuals received..... 6,000

Making a total of.....$2,622,000

leaving deposited with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as collateral for the debt due the company, $2,378,000.

In no year since the completion of the road to Cumberland had the company earned the interest upon the first mortgage bonds, and, unless much more than this was done, it was impossible to obtain a fair price for the second mortgage bonds remaining unsold. The only transactions made by the holders of these securities had been at about forty per cent, and it was not believed that even this very low rate could be realized in the market for any considerable amount. The operations of the road, under a system entirely independent of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, had proven unprovitable, and it was decided that it would best for the interests of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company if some arrangement could be perfected by which the securities of the company would command a satisfactory price, and the most economically and effectively operated. Accordingly the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road was leased on the 13th day of December, 1875, to continue for 1876, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, upon the terms and conditions of the lease —of which a copy is appended to this report—and a consolidated mortgage for £2,200,000 sterling—of which also a copy is appended herewith—was placed upon the road; the payment in London, of the principal, interest and sinking fund, of the bonds issued thereunder, being guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; the principal maturing in fifty years from January 1, 1876, by the operation of which the entire issue of these bonds will be redeemed prior to their maturity.

Of these £2,200,000 bonds, £1,300,000 were negotiated through the house of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, at the very satisfactory rate of ninety-seven per cent. gold; the residue £900,000, not disposed of being reserved to retire the remaining mortgage obligations, namely, the first mortgage bonds, $4,000,000, and the balance of Turtle Creek bonds $326,000.

The operations of the road under the lease proved satisfactory, and the net earnings for the nine months reached $433,549 29, a sum far greater than had been earned in any similar period by the company, and large enough to encourage the hope of earning the interest on the entire debt of the road under the revival of business activity in the country.

It will be seen that the gross earnings for the year were $1,458,974 35, exceeding those for the eleven months ended September 30, 1875, $218,566 25; the expenditures were $1,128,360 05, being less by $203,790 71, and the net earnings be more by the sum of $422,356 96 than the eleven months ended September 30, 1875.

The ratio of working expenses was 68.06 per cent. for the year, being a decrease of 24.44 per cent. as compared with the eleven months ended September 30, 1875.

Comparison with the twelve months ended October 31, 1874, shows an increase in earnings of $163,569 43, and a decrease in expenses of $178,405 60, and an increase of net earnings of $341,975 03.

There were transported during the year, 353,777 tons of coal, yielding a revenue of $275,417 50; 754,680 tons of coke, yielding a revenue of $391,307 03. The revenue from the transportation of coal oil reached $182,145 45.

The receipts from passengers during the year were $297,184 13, an increase of $1,590,67, compared with the eleven months ending September 30, 1875.

The expenditures for construction and equipment amounted to $36,837 38.

The charges on account of maintenance of road way amounted to $386,454 21, being a decrease compared with the eleven months ending September 30, 1875, of $43,095 58.

The outlay for conducting transportation was $334,436 18, being a decrease of $75,393 12 compared with the eleven months ended September 30, 1875.

An amicable settlement has been made with the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company, and that road will continue to be operated by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, under the terms of the lease made on the 21 of January, 1871, for ninety-nine years.

During the year 2,739 2075 2240 tons new rails and 106,792 cross ties were placed in the tracks, and at the close of the year, the condition of the road, machinery and equipment was better than at any previous time.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

After the reading and approval of the report, the stockholders proceeded to the election of Directors and the old board was re-elected as follows: John King, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Mendes Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; Hugh Sisson, Baltimore, Md.; Charles Wirt, Baltimore, Md.; John Donnell Smith, Baltimore, Md.; W. S. Bissell, Pittsburgh, Pa.; G. L. B. Fetterman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wm. Baldwin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Charles Donnell, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John D. Scully, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. H. Koontz, Somerset, Pa.; Wm. H. Markle, Greensburg, Pa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Maggie Mitchell's *Fanchon* is a performance so familiar to our people that it is unnecessary to speak in detail of it. It is in a measure one of the old-time favorites of popularity, the audience laughing, crying and splauding by turns. Miss Maggie was complimented by a call before the curtain at the close of each act.

Mr. William Harris, who accompanies Miss Mitchell, makes a splendid *Landry*, in action and appearance. The remainder of the company, including Mrs. Holmes, Misses Bernard, the Bray sisters and Johnson, and Messrs. Dean, Stockwell, etc., was excellent.

The play was elegantly mounted, Mr. Palmer having prepared several new sets of scenes for it. The one for the festival of St. Andoche was specially fine.

"Fanchon" will be repeated this evening and to-morrow afternoon, when "Fanchon" will be performed. To-morrow evening "Little Barefoot" will be played.

Library Hall—"The Brook."

The entertainment given by the popular and pleasing Troubadours last evening at Library Hall, was one of the most charming and amusing dramatic events of the season. The organization is already so famous that to extol its merits would entail needless repetition; but we may give a few words descriptive of the character of the new musical extravaganza entitled "The Brook." Briefly speaking, it represents a party of actors and actresses enjoying themselves at a picnic in a charming grove by the side of a stream. It opens with a beautiful rendition of Tennyson's song "The Brook," and embraces in its progress a very large selection of recitations and songs from the popular operas of the day. It is bright and sparkling throughout, and furnishes unalloyed amusement, as the large and appreciative audience testified by their frequent *encores*.

Of the members of the company, Miss Nellie McHenry and Messrs. Salsbury and Webster have already established a popularity in Pittsburgh, which was more than sustained in their performance of the lively opening comedy entitled "Two can play at that Game," as well as in their roles in "The Brook." Miss McHenry obtained a perfect ovation in the song "Pretty as a Picture" which pleased the parquet and convulsed the deities of the gods. Mr. Salsbury's dramatic imitations and his fine recitation of "The Seven Ages" also evoked the most enthusiastic applause. Miss Rangne Corelli, who made her first appearance in Pittsburgh, impressed her hearers as a songstress of fine powers and careful cultivation, and a pleasing and lively actress. Her renditions of "The Brook," the song from "The Princess of Trebzonde," and the grand *scena* toward the close of the performance, were very fine. Mr. John Gourlay, also was found to be no insignificant addition to the company, and he made a special hit in the songs "Brown, the Tragedian" and, when *encored*, "All that Glitters is not Gold."

"The Brook" will be repeated this evening, and we hardly need say that another large audience will be present to enjoy the humor and beauties of the performance. *Cela va sans dire.*

Allegheny Death Rate.

Dr. W. W. Cole, Physician to the Allegheny Board of Health, reports nineteen deaths for the week ending last Saturday, as follows: Murder, 1; accident by burn, 1; accident by fracture of skull, 1; apoplexy, 1; chronic bronchitis, 1; capillary, 1; consumption, 1; convulsions, 3; acute enteritis, 1; scarlet fever, 2; small-pox, 5; suicide by cutting throat, 1; total, 19; males, 8; females, 11; married, 4; single, 15.

Swan Mills.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

Enforcement of Morality By Civil Law—Discussion of the Subject.

A regular monthly meeting of the Ministerial Association was held yesterday afternoon, Rev. Alsop presiding.

Rev. Scovel from the committee to invite Messrs. Moody and Sankey to visit this city reported that those gentlemen cannot come here this winter, but will be glad to do so at a future time when other engagements have been filled.)

A member suggested that if a suitable place could be obtained a great revival could now be inaugurated.

Another member suggested that it would be well to have Messrs. Moody and Sankey stop, if but for one day, in this city, on their way to Boston, so that the ministers might make their acquaintance and be ready for them when it may be arranged that they shall come.

Rev. Alex. Clark, from the committee heretofore appointed, presented a preamble and resolutions on the death of Rev. Melancthon W. Jacobus, D.D., LL.D., which were accepted and adopted.

ENFORCEMENT OF MORALITY.

Rev. Dr. Jennings, Presbyterian, opened the subject of discussion of the day, "How far should civil authority be used to correct immorality, as profanity, intemperance, &c." He held that all good citizens would agree to the enforce of law and that laws should be provided to enforce the good of all. The powers that be are of God, and ministers in giving aid to them are carrying out the will of God. The speaker referred to the system of our Government, showing that it proceeded from the people and can be altered as they choose. Civil government and the church are different organizations, but they have identical interests and each have need to sustain the other. This is the land of law as well as of liberty, and it is the duty of ministers, as citizens, to do their part toward providing good laws and the enforcement of the same. With regard to the suppression of intemperance, the speaker held that the license system should be abolished, and thus take away the temptation to alcoholic drinks. The question as to how far the ministers and Christian people should go in their intercourse with liquor drinkers, sellers, those who rent buildings for the purpose of selling, newspaper editors, religious and secular, accepting support from them, &c., &c., was a debatable one. Let ministers and citizens agitation for the right to say whether liquor shall be sold or for prohibition, and thus aid in enforcing public morality.

In regard to the question of profanity, he common law recognized the name of God, and provide against the taking of the name of the Almighty in vain. Common law also provided from the law of the mother country, a fine for the desecration of Sunday. But public sentiment is not up to the keeping of the ten commandments. Common law says that no persons engaged in worship on the Lord's day shall be disturbed, but there has been no enforcement compelling worship. The speaker referred to decisions of the higher courts that no one shall, on the Lord's day, disturb or hinder the worship of others, or do any worldly employment on that day. The general opinion that the fourth commandment need not be observed but it was made only for the Jews, must be exploded, and it devolves on all ministers and Christians to uphold it in every way in their power. They must maintain morality in every way, put on the whole armor of God and labor in His behalf.

Rev. Woodburn, Baptist, agreed with the paper read. All Christians are citizens, they should be good citizens, and they should endeavor to obtain good laws and to enforce them, But must Christians band together and make war upon all evils, and follow them up? He had doubts as to the propriety of what is called the Temperance Christian Alliance—as to its mode of work. Might it not be taken as a special police work on the part of Christians against a class? He felt that it was for Christians to go with the word of God and endeavor to reclaim sinners.

Rev. Templeton, Cumberland Presbyterian, said there was a point where this work should begin or end. The question is, how does God propose to govern us, his children? It is by moral suasion, holding out however the important fact that all sinners shall be punished. There is no physical force from them, and such might make us worse than we are. We all rebel against force. My application is, said the speaker, that if you compel a man to quit swearing, he will be all the worse. That is not the way to deal with him. Then if you say to a man that you will put him in prison if he sells or drinks liquor, he will rebel. The observation of the speaker had been that force would increase the evil. There is a point where it is absolutely necessary to use force and the difficulty is where to find it. Now we may get at it this way: A man may claim, and have the right to drink and to curse the Almighty so far as he injured none but himself. But if he does it so as to injure his neighbor, if he sells liquor to one who will commit murder thereby, should not he law step in and protect? Often bad laws are enacted and good laws allowed to be a nullity.

Rev. McKinney referred to the fact that, if we go against the laws of God we suffer physical punishments, illustrating by instances of punishment for profanity and crimes noted in the Bible. We say all government is of God, and must we not use force to compel obedience to law? The question is, it is true, how far shall force go? It is the right and the duty of all Christians to band together, make a public sentiment for good law and the enforcement thereof. The law in this country is of the people and for the people's good.

Rev. Ormond, United Presbyterian, remarked that civil authority was to prevent evil doing and to punish evil doers. It was the duty of Christians when moral suasion did not prevail, to call upon civil authority to prevent evil doing. He held that if from excessive drinking a man loses his life the seller of the liquor should be responsible.

Rev. Cooper suggested that the question was "how far may the civil authority go in the suppression of immorality." There may differ as to what is immoral or rather to what the civil law should be brought to bear upon. The question itself recognizes a line, or point.

Rev. Jennings said in preparing his paper he had understood it was intended to inquire and discuss as what is the duty of ministers of the Gospel and Christians also, as citizens, in enforcing law and in aid of public morality. As fellow citizens, ministers should take part in public affairs for public good.

Rev. Milligan, Reformed Presbyterian, thought that because a man is a minister or a Christian he should all the more aid good government. But the question, as previously said, how far shall force be employed in the interests of morality. It is an important question and should be understood, especially by ministers. There are two ways to look at the matter, a practical and a theoretical. A practical one so far as it pertains to the liberties of society, and theoretically as to the ordinances of God on the subject. The question of Sabbath observance is most important to public morality. Profane swearing is not only injurious to him who practices it, but it is hurtful to all society. The civil government should prevent profane swearing in the interest of public morality. The speaker contended that the doctrine of consent of the governed would not do. Had this been practiced the South would have seceded, from the Union, a county might do so from a State or a township from a county. If the speaker did evil against a neighbor he could not escape the penalty by saying that he withdrew from the support of the magistrate. Blasphemy is against the law of God and it is the duty of the magistrate who is God's minister to punish for it. Lying is, and must be subject to punishment. Even a perjurer cannot be trusted by society. So in the matter of observance of the Sabbath and of profane swearing.

Just now the question is of great importance. The great evils now upon us in all parts of our civil government press upon us. Shall law and order or mobrule us? A Republican form of government is being strained to the uttermost and if we do not make it a Christian government it will fail.

This closed the discussion.

A member presented a petition, addressed to the State Legislature, asking for the passage of a marriage law similar to that in Ohio, Indiana.

The Association adjourned after the announcement of the following subject for discussion at the next meeting: "What are the teachings of the Bible on the subject of lay preaching?"

Temperance Work.

There was a very large attendance at the Fifth avenue Methodist Church last evening, to hear Francis Murphy on temperance. A number of persons who have been drinking excessively of intoxicating liquors came forward and signed the pledge.

THE ALLIANCE.

The Christian Temperance Alliance met in regular session yesterday morning, Mr. Rabe presiding.

Dr. Kennedy reported a large meeting on the South Side, with 175 persons present, and that the cold water army numbers 160 members.

Rev. S. C. Jennings, D. D., was added to the list of honorary members. Dr. Jennings offered the following:

Resolved, That we recognize the Local Option movement as a means of prohibition. Carried.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to tender the use of the Alliance room to Mr. Francis Murphy one night in a week.

Adjourned.

Alleged Perjury.

John Kelly was committed to jail, in default of $1,000 bail, by Alderman Kreuter yesterday, for a hearing on a charge of perjury, preferred by Christian Keissling, who alleges that the accused swore falsely in a case against the said Keissling and others who were charged with forcible entry and malicious mischief in breaking into a house and destroying the furniture, that he saw them about the place and saw them leave about the time the offense were alleged to have been committed. The trial took place before Judge Sterrett in the quarter Session Court. The offenses were said to have been committed in the neighborhood of Mansfield in 1875. The defendants were acquitted, and charges of perjury against several of the parties were suggested by the court, some of which were made shortly after the trial.

Swan Mills.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Special Meeting Yesterday—The Nation Trust Company's Last Proposition Accepted—The South Side Railway Ordinance Passed Finally—Routine Business, &c., &c.

The Select and Common Council held special meetings yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.

This body was called to order at 2:29 P. M., by City Clerk Morrow, and Mr. David Aiken was called to the chair.

The Chairman of the Water Committee reported the action in letting the contract for check valves, etc., to Mr. E. N. Miller, of the Atlas Works, on September 4, 1876, at $7,250. Approved.

The following business previously adopted in Common Council was concurred in: Resolution refunding overpaid taxes to John B. Davis, D. P. Estep, W. and J. M. Taylor, P. C. Cody, E. Booze, Henry Schwarm, Rarida Cosgrave, John Boyd, Barbara Jungnaus, Wm. Buckham; ordinance assessing damages by grade on Liberty avenue from Thirty-third street to Center avenue; ordinance fixing the grade of Fort street; ordinance repealing an ordinance for the opening of Sycamore street, opening Knox avenue from Brownsville avenue to the city line; ordinance opening Reed street from Overhill to Dinwiddie, failed for want of a legal majority.

The viewers' report on the extension of Fifth avenue, from Ford to the intersection of Ross street and Fifth avenue, came up and was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 29 to 2.

The following reports of viewers were referred back: Report on the construction of Sylvan avenue bridge at Watson's hollow, and the opening of Sycamore street.

The following reports, passed by C. C., were also passed by the Select branch: Report on opening of Hatfield street; on damages caused by grade of Madison avenue; paving Leila street; opening Union alley; on damages caused by grade on Second avenue; opening Harrison avenue.

The Viewers' report on the assessment for the Elsworth avenue bridge occasioned much discussion. The bridge was built by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at oblique angles to the railroad, so as to conform with the line of the avenue. It was claimed that the company was only required to build the structure at right angles with the railroad, and the Commissioners therefore agreed that property holders should pay the extra cost—amounting to $16,000—of constructing the bridge at oblique angles. Mr. Littell claimed that the extra cost could not be collected, and assured Council that citizens would resist the payment by legal proceedings. After a protracted discussion the report was referred back to the Board of Viewers with instructions to assess the extra cost of the bridge as part of the cost of the avenue, by a vote of 24 to 6.

The ordinance changing the width of Sylvan avenue from twenty to forty feet at certain points was lost. City Engineer Bon spoke in behalf of the ordinance, claiming that if the width were not reduced the street would be subject to slides, such as were had on Brownsville avenue.

A communication was read from Mr. R. Galway, one of the bonds men of Mayor McCarthy, requesting that he be released from the bond. Mr. Galway stated that he did not like the position he was in, and declined for that reason to be further responsible for His Honor's action. The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

The resolution relative to the proposition of the Nation Trust Company was then called up and was concurred as passed by Simpson Council. The resolution is given below in C. C. proceedings. Messrs. T. B. Murray, E. M. O'Neil, C. L. Powers, John Simpson and J. H. Sorg voted in the negative, the vote standing thirty for to five against. Twenty-five affirmative votes were required for its passage.

A number of petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees, when Council adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This body was called to order at 2:15 P. M., President Negley in the chair.

The Clerk read the call for a special meeting to consider the Nation Trust Company's proposition.

The President said he did not know what that proposition was.

Mr. Thomson moved the following:

Resolved, That the City Attorney is hereby directed to receive any sum of money, which may be tendered on account of the sum of $240,000, heretofore agreed to be taken for the claim of the city against the Nation Trust Company, and to hand the same to the City Treasurer, who shall receipt for same and account.

And for the purpose of securing the payment of such sums, the said City Attorney is hereby directed to do such acts in the bankruptcy proceedings now pending, as to direct the release of such of the notes and mortgages and other securities in the hands of Wm. B. Negley, trustee, or James Veech, trustee, as may be necessary thereto.

Mr. Thomson moved a suspension of the rules in order to put the resolution on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. McClarren said he was opposed to the resolution in its present shape. It was too loosely drawn. There was no time fixed for payment. It authorized the City Attorney to take any amount that might be offered.

Mr. Thomson moved to insert the words, in the second line, "not less than $165,000," and that the words not satisfactory, in the second paragraph, be stricken out and the words "the balance" inserted. Agreed to.

Mr. McClarren moved further amend by adding the words, "Provided the said sum be paid on or before the 15th inst.

Mr. Thomson asked when the Nation Trust Company proposed to pay the balance.

The Chair said he understood that they promised to pay the balance before Christmas.

Mr. McClarren's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Thomson moved to reconsider the vote on the amendment substituting the words "the balance" for "such sums" in the second paragraph of the resolution. Carried.

Mr. Thompson then offered the following amendment: "Provided that the said trustees shall retain in their hands for the benefit of the city such an amount of the securities as shall be amply sufficient to secure the payment to the city of the balance of the indebtedness of the Nation Trust Company."

Mr. McClarren moved, as an amendment to the amendment, that the matter of the sufficiency and character of the securities be determined by the City Attorney and the junction with the Finance Committee. Carried.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Thomson, as amended, and it was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted unanimously.

The bills read the resignation of Mr. W. J. Flinn, member from the Sixth ward, and it was accepted.

Under the call of the wards, a number of unimportant petitions were presented and referred to the proper committees.

Mr. Thomson presented the report of the viewers on regrading and repaving Thirty-third street. Received and filed.

Mr. Fox, from the Police Committee, presented an ordinance to regulate taverns and all other houses of public entertainment, ale and porter shops and houses and other places for the sale of liquor for the purpose of tippling or intemperance.

The gentleman, on presenting the ordinance, said its passage was recommended by the Police Committee. He then made an extended argument in support of the measure, at the close of which he presented a petition signed by many citizens asking the suppression of the waiter-girl evil.

Mr. Neeb said he had opposed the ordinance because he thought it illegal, but inasmuch as he had been overruled by a majority of the committee he would oppose all future opposition. The legality of the ordinance, in the event of its passage, would be a matter for the courts to decide.

The ordinance was adopted—yeas, 26; nays, none.

Select Council business was then taken up. Among the bills passed finally were: The ordinance granting the use of certain streets to the Pittsburgh and South Side Railway Company; ordinance to open Osage lane from Penn avenue to line of Stage Lloyd's; ordinance relative to the collection of fines and forfeitures. An ordinance amending the City Code—title, "Signs and Signboards"—was laid over till next meeting, already so.

The ordinance relating to junk dealers, indefinitely postponed at last meeting, was called up, reconsidered and referred to the Police Committee.

Adjourned.

THE SOHO MISSION.

A Good Time for This Evening.

The Soho Mission, which for several years past has been so quietly and efficiently doing its work, has fallen into good hands. Not long ago the Bellefield Presbyterian Church took it under her care. The protectorate has proved to be something more than a mere form. The good people of Bellefield have furnished some of the best working talent in the city to the Soho Mission work. But this is a kind of work in which success itself lays a tax. The accommodations for the multiplying hosts of boys, girls and youths, have become too narrow. The "one room" had to be put away down stairs and packed, in, too, into close quarters. This would never do. So there is now thrown open to the all important gymnasium of the mission, a handsome new room, and this evening there is to be there a sort of house warming, which promises invitingly. They are going to have music, towards which the First church is to make contributions, select reading and the like, and then a social time. One of the features of the affair will commend itself to the average boy of these hard times—it admission is free. If any one, unacquainted with the work hitherto, becomes interested and satisfied that he is called upon to give a little help—and a little goes a great way in such work—he will need only to make himself known.

The mission building is on Second avenue near the tressle and near the pipe works.

GRAHAM MARTIN is charged before Alderman Edgar, of Allegheny, with embezzling the funds realized from the sales of fowls on Thanksgiving day at the market. The turkeys and chickens were given into his hands to sell by James Thompson, but he failed to turn over the cash receipts.

Swan Mills.

INDORSED by the faculty. The reputation of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been solely achieved on account of its merit. Physicians prescribe it.

More Working Capital.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The wants of the American people are great and numerous. This becomes more obvious when we find that our imports for the 1875 amounted to $574,000,000 for manufactured goods alone. Seventy per cent. of this vast sum went to enrich foreign manufacturers and pay foreign laborers who are subject to less taxation than the American people, which is more than three times each year what it was twelve years ago. This immense amount of money was sent abroad while our working people were standing idle. Is this right? Does this look like an excess of manufactured goods in the United States? Does this look like having too many manufacturers in the country? This is not the only fact we have to bring against such flimsy argument as we have heard quite frequently, and seen in print as many times. True, some of our manufacturers may have had a large stock of goods on hand ready to go forward to the consumer and to meet the demands of the trade as it was and had been before the panic of September, 1873. Even those who had disposed of their goods and received in return wildcat commercial paper (made and indorsed by men who were on twice as much paper as they had property) were in a worse condition than those who held their goods. Even if they did depreciate, they did not decline like an account neglected against a bankrupt. I know how that worked. You lost the register's fee, which must always be paid in advance, if an estate promised to pay only fifty cents on the dollar. The manufacturer simply had more goods than the people had money to buy. The banks wanted the manufacturer to pay the money he had borrowed at a high rate (as they wanted everyone else) to make his goods. If he could do this he was sound. The majority could not. They were forced to sell, and take paper, indorse it and get it discounted to pay their obligations. The next thing in order was to pay the paper they had indorsed. The 2,000 national banks and as many individual and savings banks soon took in" the situation of things following Jay Cooke & Co.'s failure. They did not know who this might eventually affect. They discovered but some of their paper was getting weak. They each, and all, urged payment—must realize in money or have it entered up on property—as the next resort. Commercial paper would not do to tie to. The consequences which followed are still fresh in our memory. Of the $750,000,000 of circulating medium in the country at that time, the greater part was out among the people at various rates, performing the functions intended, and secured to the banks by an equivalent amount of the commercial paper, and the people's securities, based chiefly upon real estate (often badly inflated), but which would have paid them all right if they had been allowed to exhaust usury, had it been equal to not more than one-half of the property upon which it was supposed to have been based. Now the banks have got their money or its security (if sacrifice of property would get it), and are willing to loan again if the people want to risk the balance of their property.

They are compelled, for want of the necessary amount of double security which they now want, to reduce their rates more; but any sound man knows it is more foolish for him to try to pay eight per cent now than it was twelve per cent when money was plenty among the people. Now I feel safe in saying here, that the greatest want felt by the great mass of the population of these United States today, is more working capital represented in the shape of a good circulating medium.

Can we expect to get this want supplied by resumption of specie payment? I am afraid not. Are the industrious and the industrious class to lie idle and consume that which they have earned by hard labor, or go half starved because they have it not to consume, before the capitalist shall be compelled to loan his wealth—the present working capital of this country—to this class at a living rate, and invest it in gold bearing untaxable bonds, or again loan it on some hard working man's home, at a rate no man can pay—and then for only one-half of its value—or wait and await his harvest by buying it in under the sheriff's hammer for one-half its real value. Must we submit to this, when we have the security still left for all this money we want and which should bring us this money at two per cent. per annum if properly utilized by "ways and means" within our reach.

What the country wants is money, not bonds or taxation. Men need money to make money or trade. We must stop paying interest on that which robs us and gives no return. Make the greenback legal tender for all debts, as the wise, industrious working people of the West demand, and the interests of the South much need. The people of the South have lost all they had but their lands. Now let us all do business on securities, not on confidence. Give the South a working capital based on one-fourth the value of their lands, that they may improve, and stock them and make them productive. Give them a chance to work out their own salvation honestly, but not force them to keep harping after those "war claims" as their only bright prospects in the future. Let them go to work (being provided with the means to work with) and forget the past, make up their minds that they are a part of this United States, and are working to unite in making this the greatest country on the globe. We want the people's money (the greenback dollar) to be loaned to the people on one-fourth the value which they may hold, and which is unincumbered, to be the first claim against it as a joint bond